Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1877. NUMBER 40.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fla. Vend. Ex.*, *Ven. Vend.*, *Exponas*, and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Zahner, in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 3d, 1877,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Christian Ruhl and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, bounded and fronting on Washington street on the west, on a lot of George Peak on the west, on Walnut alley on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Jeremiah Runkle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Gick, et al.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Frank Zahner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of Bart Kearney on the east and lot of Dr. Enright on the west, running back to Solomon's alley, having thereon erected two two story frame dwellings now in the occupancy of Frank Mehaffey and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Trefts, for use of M. Fenton.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Zahner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street on the north, adjoining lot of E. Zahner on the west, lot of Wm. Minehan on the east and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Yates. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Evans.

Also, all the right, title and interest of James Kinkead, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Railroad street on the west, lot of Railroad Foundry alley on the south, lot of Cambria Iron Company on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of James Ford. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert Bryan, Casey & Fogarty.

Also, all the right, title and interest of William Kinkead, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Fagle & Co., Frederick Vigle, Lemp and others, containing 158 acres and allowance, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story log house, barn, now in the occupancy of Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D. J. Morrell, for use of Johnstown Bank;

Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Zahner, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of James Douglas, Christian Ruhl and others, and running thence by lands of Douglas, now or late, and by lands of Christian Ruhl, now or late, and others, containing 80 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of Joseph Zahner. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Ehrhart Farabaugh.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Lewis Zahner, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of Agnes Burke, Henry Sanker and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Mary Seyl and Martin Seyl. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Zahner.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Solomon Hite, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of Joseph Itel, Wm. Wilkinson and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame house with basement, frame barn, and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Solomon Hite. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Wilkinson, for use of Joseph Wilkinson.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Eggleston Rose, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Rose Griffith, Jacob Krug, ——, containing 80 acres, more or less, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, stable, now in the occupancy of Rose Levy, et. al., and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lewis Levy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Bar township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, Joseph Miller, and others, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, and to be sold at the suit of Mary Ann Leech, for use of R. L. Johnston.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money and when the property is knocked down, the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of sale and the delivery of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg,

FRIDAY, Nov. 9th, 1877,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph Zahner, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded by lands of James Douglas, Christian Ruhl and others, containing 80 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of Joseph Zahner. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Ehrhart Farabaugh.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Lewis Zahner, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of Agnes Burke, Henry Sanker and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Mary Seyl and Martin Seyl. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Zahner.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Solomon Hite, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of Joseph Itel, Wm. Wilkinson and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house with basement, frame barn, and other outbuildings, now in the possession of Solomon Hite. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Wilkinson, for use of Joseph Wilkinson.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Eggleston Rose, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Rose Griffith, Jacob Krug, ——, containing 80 acres, more or less, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, stable, now in the occupancy of Levy, Ale. all the right, title and interest of Lewis Levy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Bar township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, Joseph Miller, and others, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, and to be sold at the suit of Mary Ann Leech, for use of R. L. Johnston.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money and when the property is knocked down, the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1877.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1877,

at one o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate of Charles Johnston, Assignor, to wit:

ALL THE BALANCE OF A CERTAIN

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., which remained unsold on the 28th of August last, when a whole of said tract was offered for sale, containing about **28 ACRES**, nearly all of which are cleared and in meadow, being well cultivated and well fenced. The land is delightfully situated for a Summer hotel or for Summer residences, desiring to spend the heated term in the mountains, being situated on the top of the mountain one mile west of the Pa. R. R. station at "Mountain House" at Croson, and within the borough of Summitville, on the very top of the Alleghanies, where the water and air are fresh and invigorating, and from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The land will be divided into **Lots of about Two Acres each, and sold.** There is a mineral right reserved. The several lots, for which the locality is famous under the ground, will be sold separately, and are very valuable and convenient to the railroad market, no better investment could be made.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in nine months; payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale and to be secured by judgment note or bond and mortgage on the premises to the purchaser.

JAMES McCLOSKEY, Assignee.

Ebensburg, Oct. 19, 1877.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY JOHNSON, dec'd. Letters of administration cum testamento annexo upon the estate of Henry Johnson, late of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. J. PARRISH, Administrator.

Ebensburg, Oct. 19, 1877.—6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN KELLY, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of Martin Kelly, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN, Administratrix.

Oct. 5, 1877.—6t.

CARD.—TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In accordance with the wishes of many friends, I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

NATHANIEL HORNE.

Ebensburg, July 20, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

I am only Bilious, says the debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet as surely as dawn dispels the darkness, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & SON, Portland, Me.

GRACE'S SALVE.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!

For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers' Pantomimes, Tableaux and Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades. New catalogue sent free containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 122 Nassau St., New York.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

WONDER UPON WONDER.

Given Away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "The Book of Wonders." Containing, with numerous other curious pictorial illustrations, the Mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Super-Natural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, **F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington Street, Boston Mass.**

JACKSON'S BEST AND ABOVE ALL.

These brands of sweet navy are acknowledged by all to be the finest chewing tobacco on the market. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample to manufacturers, C. A. JACKSON & Co., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO'Y,

529 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY; CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; OR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **PICTORIAL BIBLES** 2000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH Street, Phila.

BEATTY PIANO ORGAN, best. $67 Look! — starting new. Organs 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Circulars Free. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

WORK FOR ALL.

In their own localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor** (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. **Largest Paper in the World,** with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—Your photograph on cards with name. Send 3 cents for sample. Novelty Photo Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

30 FINE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10 cts. Address SPENCER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, with name, 1 cts. Sample for 3 ct. stamp. J. Winkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished free. Can be done in 4 months. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.

ROOFING PAINT.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN VERMILION PAINT (MIXED READY FOR USE) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles, or anything exposed to the weather. Price:

1 gallon and can, $1.00; 2 gallons in can $1.50
Three 2 gallon cans in one case 4.00
1 barrel, 24 gallons 13.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons 22.00

AMERICAN VERMILION WORKS, [8-31.] 49 South Front Street, Phila'a. [3m.]

$60 PER MONTH will be paid to a good, energetic man in each county to introduce DR. EGLE'S New Illustrated History of Pennsylvania

Write immediately and state experience in this business, and also age. Address,

D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, HARRISBURG, PA.

☞ Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. [10-12.-3m.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas CHARLES A. McMULLEN, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, has made an assignment to me of his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors, those indebted to said C. A. McMullen are requested to make payment, and those having claims against him will present them for settlement.

JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of Chas. A. McMullen.

Chest Springs, Oct. 19, 1877.—3t.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.—Miss MARY DAVIS invites the attention of the ladies of Carrolltown and of northern Cambria generally to the large and elegant stock of Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Goods with which she has just returned from the Eastern cities, and which will be sold very cheap for cash. Dress making promtly and satisfactorily attended to at lowest rates.

Carrolltown, Oct. 29, 1877.—3t.*

M. E. BUCKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office with E. A. Shoemaker, Esq., on High st. All business pertaining to the profession promptly attended to, and collections made a specialty.

GEO M. READE. *Attorney-at-Law.* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27.-72.]

A CROWD OF BOYS.

We live in a bit of a cottage,
With rooms neither many nor wide,
Yet we're rich in possession—at table
Our children count three on a side.
There are brown eyes and blue eyes and hazel,
And with various gifts they're endowed;
But the school boys agree that our Benny
Is the jolliest boy in the crowd.

My neighbor, who has only daughters,
Came in with her sewing one day,
And, while we were pleasantly chatting,
The children came in from their play.
She paused in the midst of a story,
Unused to hear voices so loud,
But smilingly added: "Your Benny
Is the noisiest boy in the crowd!"

Their grandpa drops in of a morning,
And is often invited to stop,
To tell them some story or other,
Or mend up a wagon or top.
He is always amused at their sayings,
And seems of them all to be proud;
But he says, *sotto voce*, that Benny
Is the smartest of all in the crowd.

And grandma, who dwells in the quiet,
Unmoved by earth's clamor and noise,
Comes in with her sweet, placid manners,
For an afternoon's talk with the boys.
She sets them at peace, if a quarrel
Breaks over their joys like a cloud,
She is fond of them all; but thinks Benny
Is the prettiest one in the crowd.

Aunt Jane, from her stately old mansion,
O'ershadowed by poplar and elm,
Came down to the city last winter,
To visit my turbulent realm.
"I am glad," she assured me, at parting,
"Such blessings to you are allowed;
But keep a tight reign on that Benny,
He's the sauciest boy in the crowd!

Ah me! what a mixed reputation
For any one boy to possess!
As the others have talents unnumbered,
We're a Babel, I frankly confess.
A philosopher asked to appraise them,
At the task would be puzzled and cowed,
Though at dinner might reason that Benny
Is the hungriest boy in the crowd."

At night when they all have been settled
In crib and in cradle and bed,
I go on a tour of inspection
And pillow each slumbering head;
And when I commend them to heaven,
With spirit in reverence bowed,
I am sure I can never determine
The dearest or best in the crowd.
—*N. Y. Independent.* FRANCIS E. POPE.

THE KING OF CONJURORS.

HOW HOUDIN BECAME A MAGICIAN.

In the year 1843 a French nobleman, whose name and title were, according to the usual mode of French address, Monsieur le Comte de l'Escalopier, says a writer in *Harper's Magazine*, strolling leisurely into a neighboring street, stopped before the shop window of a clock-maker, where was a clock of somewhat intricate construction, labeled "*pendule de precision.*" The count, when he entered this humble shop, and ordered the clock to be sent to his residence, made the first step toward introducing to the world a man who, as a artist and an mechanician, has done much to amuse his fellow men, and something to instruct them. For the obscure clock maker was no other than the subsequently world-renowned juggler, Robert Houdin.

Count and conjurer alike are dead, but to "go and see Robert Houdin" is a standard enjoyment in Paris, the name being hired with the ball, and every wandering juggler invested with it when he assumes his ceship. For a long time previous to the day when the Comte de l'Escalopier bought his clock, Robert Houdin had entertained the desire to appear in public as a sleight-of-hand performer. In leisure moments he had busied himself in constructing various mechanical contrivances, which he proposed should figure in his fantastic evenings.—The count, being highly pleased with the movements of his precision clock, became interested in its maker, and frequently dropped in at the small shop in his daily promenades, to see what the expert mechanic was doing. Encouraged by the sincere appreciation his labors received from his wealthy patron, Houdin confided his projects for the future to De l'Escalopier, who enthusiastically approved of them, and urged him to put them in execution. He frequently invited Houdin to come to his house after he had been entertaining a numerous company at dinner, and before these assemblages try the amusing tricks through whose performance he hoped one day to win fame and fortune.

The *alter ego* of all jugglers is the invisible hand, whose action the audience is totally unconscious of, while feeling its strange power, whose eye and ear are forever on the alert; whose attention never swerves for an instant; whose sleight-of-hand nearly equals the juggler's, whose rapidity of action is almost marvelous.—This is the confederate behind the scenes. In Houdin's opinion, women are vastly superior to men for this work.

Great numbers of amusing little tricks with handkerchiefs were invented and performed by Houdin. One of them was very effective. He spoke of the heat of the evening, and put his hand in his coat-tail pocket to get his handkerchief; wiped his forehead with it, fanned himself with it, and then, slapping it between his hands, told it to go. It went. He informed his audience it had gone back to his coat-tail pocket, and, putting his hand back there, pulled it out again; and again, on command, it disappeared before the eyes of the audience. To do this trick in a small room right within fire of eyes and opera glasses, required great rapidity and neatness of hand. A cord being sewed to the centre of a pocket-handkerchief, was passed up the right sleeve of his coat and down the left to his left wrist, around which the other end of the cord was tied, the handkerchief being pulled up the right arm out of sight. The arms extended, the cord taut, the handkerchief out of sight, is the first stage of preparation. Equipped in this way before coming in sight of the audience, the juggler is ready to put his hands behind his back as if to take his handkerchief out of his pocket, but in reality to pull it down from his right sleeve with the aid of his left hand. The string being taut when the arms were extended, of course it is slack when they are held up by the breast or the back, and the handkerchief easily comes out some distance from the sleeve; but stretching the two arms straight out tightens the string, and the handkerchief flies up the arm like lightning. All this with the hey! presto! and the hand-clapping and finger-snapping which always lend their aid to the amusing illusions.

Houdin was the inventor of that trick by which a box is made to be either light enough to be lifted by a child, or so heavy the most robust man cannot drag it from its place. Houdin knew before the information became very general that an artificial magnet can be made of a piece of iron by the aid of electricity. As long as the electric current circulates around it, the iron will retain its power of attraction; but as soon as the electric current is cut off, the iron loses all capability of playing the part of loadstone. In this manner iron may be charged to so great an extent that it will hold another piece of iron so strongly that human power cannot loosen it. This was the principle of Houdin's heavy box. In the centre of the little platform running down among his audience, which all jugglers use, Houdin had an opening made, in which was placed a powerful electro-magnet concealed by the light stuff which covered the boarding. Electric wires communicated with the room behind the scenes, and from there, at the proper moment, was sent the current. The bottom of the box was covered with a wall-paper, which made it look like wood; but it was in reality a strong iron plate. He requested his auditors to lift the little box, that they might see how light it was. They did so; its weight was trifling; it was apparently a wooden box. "Nevertheless," said he, "if I want to put bank notes in it for safe-keeping—they are not heavy—I just pass my wand over it and I can make the box so heavy that no thief can run off with it."

"One hundred candles lighted by a pistol shot!" was a seeming marvel that drew all Paris to Houdin's hall for a time. This was an application of the old principle of the electric spark, and though only 100 candles were modestly mentioned by Houdin, he might have lit more than that with his pistol shot, and so he informed his hearers. Houdin was the first to make use of the Ruhmkoff coil, which, to the great joy of the juggler, rendered his trick safe against wind and weather.

There is nothing a juggler's patrons are fonder of than ghosts, and Robert Houdin had quite a number of these phantoms at command. The strange deceptions brought about by optical illusions are practically limitless, and one of the most startling was produced by Houdin. In this scene two persons are, or are supposed to be, walking about the stage. They rush from side to side; they gesticulate; they are heard to speak to each other; the dramatic movement they go through is actually blood-curdling. For one is a creature, like ourselves, of flesh and blood, and the other is a phantom, an impalpable spectre. The living being vainly tries to seize the phantom. He thrusts his sword through and through it; he even himself passes through it as the sunshine penetrates a rain cloud. In spite of this the spectre does not lose its human shape. It remains seeming'y quite intact; it continues to gesticulate, and appears to haughtily defy its mortal assailant. Finally it vanishes, and the living man, with sweating brow and horror-stricken features, remains alone upon the stage. The principle of this entertaining illusion, which is well known in America, where it is technically known as "Pepper's Ghost," may be explained by a few strokes of pen and pencil. Just stand upon a table a sheet of glass about 12 or 15 inches high and about as wide. It is strictly important that the glass should be of fine quality, free of flaws, and transparent.—Put a lighted candle at a distance of five or six inches in front of the glass, and behind the candle a book to serve as a screen. In looking over the book and into the glass you will see reflected there the candle which the screen hides from your direct vision, and the candle will virtually appear to be behind the glass, and at exactly the same distance from it that the real candle is. Still looking through the glass, you will find that you may put your hand around there and pass it apparently through the flame again and again, and though the candle still seems an opaque substance, your being able to pass your fingers through it shows clearly that it is airy and impalpable. If, in the place of the candle, you substitute a white body strongly illuminated, you will have the precise explanation of the ghost effect as used by Houdin, and later by Pepper. All lights in the hall are turned off with the exception of that used for the production of the spectre.

Houdin sometimes employed acoustic deceptions with good effect. As good a one as any was that of the four harps, which played singly and in quartet not only without hands to touch the strings, but also not harp music at all, for one harp gave the strains of a piano, another of a violincello, another of a violin, and another of a clarionet. The spectator saw on the stage four large harps, each supported by a small, upright, triangular piece of pine wood; that was all. Houdin appeared and touched the strings of one of the harps, whereupon it started of its own accord and played an intricate piece with the exact quality of the piano. Each other harp was touceed in turn and each proved itself first a harp, and then not a harp, but the violin, the clarionet and the violoncello respectively; then they all played together. Houdin had but to swing them around on their pivots, and the music ceased. The secret of the trick was that there were four musicians down in the cellar with the four instruments named. The triangular piece of pine, which was not more than about an inch in diameter, was attached to the harp strings, and then, descending through the stage, was attached, in the cellar below, to the divers instruments. But, to enable the juggler to shut off the music when he liked, without the clumsiness of communicating with those below, each wooden triangle was sawed in two about an inch above the level of the stage. This division made no difference in the matter of communicating the music, so long as the two sawed ends of the triangle were placed together; but when the harps were swung around, and the triangles separated, the vibrations from below ceased to be transmitted, and you could not hear a sound, no matter how lustily the musicians played.

It is an axiom in natural philosophy that the contents of any given receptacle must be smaller than the receptacle. No juggler ever seemed to defy this physical law more amazingly than Houdin. His fantastic portfolio has never been surpassed. Houdin's quickness of hand was so wonderful, his flow of small talk so unceasing, that he could force your attention in any direction he chose, and in this way make you look at one thing, although you had made up your mind that, this time, you would certainly keep your eyes fixed on another. He came upon his little stage carrying under his arm what seemed to be the usual large, flat portfolio, in which sketches and engravings are kept. He placed this portfolio on a sort of camp stool by the footlights, and out of this flat portfolio, barely an inch thick, he took the following objects, closing the portfolio together with a slam, to show its thin dimensions, between the withdrawal of each article: First, several engravings; second, two bonnets, one made of black velvet, and trimmed with a long white feather, the other pink satin, with a wreath of flowers on it; thirdly, he took out four live doves; fourthly, three large brass saucepans, one full of water, the second of beans, the third of fire and flames; fifthly a bird cage, in which canaries were jumping about on perches; sixthly, a boy about 6 years old!

Some of the articles taken out of the portfolio are placed there beforehand, and some get put there while the trick is going on. The things that are already in the portfolio when the juggler brings it on the stage are the pictures, the bonnets, the stuffed dove, the cover or false bottom of the saucepan full of beans, and the bird cage. What are put in are the living doves, the three brass saucepans and the child. The two leaves of the portfolio are made of thin plates of sheet iron, covered with paper, and with leather edges to make them look like pasteboard. There is about an inch of space to spare when the portfolio is tied together. Inside, fastened at one of the outer edges, but loose inside, is a green cloth such as is often used by artists in these portfolios to protect engravings. On one side of the portfolio is a hinged shank, which serves to keep the portfolio open at an angle of forty-five degrees when desired. The principal use of the pictures is to conceal the motions of the juggler while he takes out articles from beneath his clothing. They are mounted on thin pasteboard, to give them the requisite stiffness. The frames of the ladies' bonnets are constructed of springs, and are split up the entire back, so that they may be laid flat in the portfolio. They spring in shape when lifted up by the juggler, who while the portfolio is open, but before the bonnets are shown, hastily arranges the trimming, and joins the split back with a hook and eye concealed by a fall of lace. The saucepans seem to be all of the same size when they are brought out of the portfolio, but they fit into each other, the handles clasping together, and are lighter than those used in the kitchen. To explain how water, beans and flames get in to the saucepans, we will call the largest of them No. 1, the second size No. 2, the third No 3. No. 3 is the one which contains water, and Houdin's plan was to cover it over, when full, with a piece of water-proof cloth, which was tied on as an old-fashioned housewife ties a sheet of paper or a piece of white muslin over her preserve pots when full. Jugglers nowadays use Indian rubber covers for such things as this, which are very easily slipped off and on. Houdin was obliged to have a round little brass wire soldered around the saucepans to keep the string on by, the wire stopping for about an inch on one side near the handle, which was the place where he pulled off the cover when the moment came. Saucepan No. 2 has a false top piece which fits in it about an inch in depth. When this shallow pan is full of beans it seems to the spectators as if the entire saucepan was full. Saucepan No. 1 has no particular arrangement. It is to hold the fire and flame generated there by an inflammable powder such as all theatrical "property men" know how to make. A match is also put in it, and the juggler strikes it and lights the fire between the covers of the portfolio at the proper moment. The four living doves are placed in a linen bag with compartments like those bags you sometimes see inside a lady's cupboard, in which she places her slippers, etc. The heads of the doves are uncovered, but their bodies are in the bag, which has a great hook sewed on the top of it, by which it is hung up under the juggler's coat. The bird-cage is little else than a collection of springs and hinges, which are hastily shaken out when it is drawn from the portfolio. The canaries are very small birds and are forced into a drawer of the cage un il it springs in place, when naturally the birds fly about. At a prearranged moment the boy gets into the portfolio, or rather is tossed into it, in the following manner: A small trap-door on hinges is arranged to open in the floor of the stage, directly under where the portfolio stands, and up against this trap-door there is a box with a movable bottom; in this box the boy is crouched. Here he remains until the bird-cage full of canaries is brought out from the portfolio. Then the juggler, walking out among the audience, says, "Who'll have one of these canaries?" The audience, thinking this is the end of the trick, and anxious to get a gift of a canary, keep their eyes fixed on the cage and the movements of the juggler. At this moment the green cloth falls out of the portfolio, as if by accident, and conceals the legs of the trestle-work stand. An assistant under the stage moves a lever, and the movable bottom of the box shoots the boy up into the portfolio. The whole operation only lasts four seconds, and as soon as the child is safely lodged in the portfolio, the juggler's page lifts up the green cloth and places it back, as if its having fallen was quite unexpected and accidental.

Now when Houdin came on the stage to perform his portfolio trick in such a careless, easy manner, how was he equipped? Why, he had the saucepans hung on a hook under his coat tails; in the hollow space of the saucepans the bag of turtle-doves hung. Under his arm was the portfolio. In taking the pictures out of the portfolio, his body was hidden for an instant, and this time he utilized to pull out from behind his coat the doves and the saucepans.

Houdin looked upon this performance as one of the most startling that could possibly be presented to an audience, and during the day he practiced it for hours at a time, in order to perfect his rapidity of action in it.

A KENTUCKY judge, Sands by name, would look upon the rosy, and was not always in condition to open court. One morning not long since he entered the court room, and, instead of mounting the bench, said to the persons assembled: "Gentlemen I appear before you to say I am a victim to a vice which has disgraced me before you and my country. As I entered this court-room, I heard some one say, 'There goes pretty timber to make a criminal judge of.' I feel that remark as steel through my heart, for it is just. I am unworthy of it. Pardon me, friends and countrymen, but you shall bear this no longer. My judicial integrity and official acts are blameless. Thank God. I am no longer criminal judge of Lewis county!" There is stuff of the right kind in this man. He will be a judge, and an upright one yet.

WHITE DEVIL.

One night in June, ten years ago, the sentinel pacing up and down before the gates of Fort Defiance, up in the north-eastern part of Arizona, suddenly heard the hoof-beat of a horse.

"Halt! whocomes there?" rang out the challenge, but there was no answer.

It was a starlight night. Two or three hundred feet away the sentinel caught sight of a white horse approaching him at a brisk walk. When he could see the horse he could also see that he had no rider. Droves of wild horses and still wilder mustangs were frequently seen from the fort, and the sentinel was rather pleased that one of them was being led by curiosity to approach the gate.

The horse grew whiter and larger as he came nearer, and when he halted he was not over ten feet from the guard. He was tall and powerfully built, mane hanging almost to his knees, and tail sweeping the ground, and he was as white as snow. Head up, ears pointed forward, and eyes opened to their widest extent, the wild horse stood for a long minute and looked into the soldier's face. His nostrils dilated, his tail moved this way and that, and the muscles in his powerful chest and legs stood out in bold relief. The soldier's surprise and admiration were so great that he stood like a statue, musket on his shoulder, and his mind almost doubting what his eyes saw.

Suddenly, and without an instant's warning, the horse sprang forward to the attack. Catching the sentinel by the shoulder with his teeth, he raised him clear off the ground, and shook him right and left as if he was an empty grain bag, and then hurled him against the heavy gate with terrible force. The yell of pain and alarm uttered by the sentinel had scarcely died away before the relief came hurrying out. They found him lying in a heap beside the stockade, unconscious, and his uniform in tatters. There was no enemy in sight—not even a wolf skulked away through the darkness. A general alarm was sounded, the drums beat to arms, and for a quarter of an hour the excitement was intense, every one believing that a large force of Indians was on the point of making an assault.

When the sentinel recovered his senses and related his adventure, no one would believe his story until a sergeant had examined the earth and discovered the hoof prints of the horse. It was, however, such a singular adventure that no one felt easy until morning came. Then the trail of the white horse could be followed far out on the prairie; and soon after sunrise the horse himself was discovered bearing down on the fort from the direction of the mountain range three miles away. As the word went round, every man turned out to catch sight of the animal about which so much had been said. He came forward at a sweeping trot, head up, tail streaming far behind, and his knee action as perfect as if he had been trained on the course for years. He swerved neither to the right nor left, and never halted until he was within pistol shot of the crowd at the stockage.

The sentinel had not exaggerated in his statements. The color was snow white, and such strength and symmetry no one had ever before seen in a horse. The ears were pointed, the eyes as bright as stars, and the sun glistened on his hide as if it had been varnished. For two or three minutes not a word was spoken by any man, and the horse did not move a foot. Then a scout and hunter, who had come into the fort about half an hour before, said to the commander:

"Why, that's the boss known among us and the Injuns as 'White Devil!' I've seen him four or five times, and I've heard of him at least once a week for the last five years. He's the ugliest, slyest, and most treacherous beast standing on four legs."

The scout related that the horse before them came to his notice about five years before, when the Indians made several attempts to capture him. He was singled out from the drove and pursued for several days, and in despair of securing him, one of the red men sought to kill him, so that no one else should secure the prize. The horse was only wounded by the bullet that was meant to take his life. He at once separated himself from the drove and followed his former pursuers like a shadow. He dashed into their camps at night, attacked their ponies when he found them grazing, and had on several occasions attacked lone Indians and quickly killed or disabled them.

"I'll give two hundred dollars to the man who captures that horse for me!" said the commander, as he noted every fine point about the majestic animal.

"You might just as well offer ten thousand," replied the scout. "That 'ere boss can pace, trot, and gallop, and thar isn't a wolf in the hull Sierra range which can smell of his heels. I'd as quick take the job of cleaning out all the reds in Arizona as of catchin' the White Devil. See that fore foot go up! See them ears lay back! He'll change the hull crowd in less'n a minute!"

Before a word of warning could be spoken the horse made a dash upon the men, screaming out as a troop horse does when badly wounded in battle. The soldiers rushed for the gate. One of the bunch most was a private named O'Meary, scarcely up to the regulation height and run down by sickness until his weight did not exceed a hundred pounds. The White Devil seized him by the back, lifted him off his feet by a toss, and when the soldiers next looked O'Meary was being borne away with the swiftness of the wind. The horse had a firm grip of clothing and flesh, and keeping his head well up he swept over the prairie with the soldier held almost perpendicularly before him. He was out of range before any person could pick up a gun.—There were a dozen or fifteen horse in the post, and in five minutes as many men had mounted them and were galloping off in pursuit.

White Devil and his victim had disappeared over a swell about a mile from the fort. As the horsemen reached the crest they found the dead body of their companion on the grass, bitten and stamped and kneaded to a bloody mass. The horse stood facing them, forty rods away, as if he had waited for them to come up. As the remains were being conveyed to the fort several hunters came in, and in a short time a force of twenty mounted men left the gates to try and effect the capture of the vicious animal. The men had lassoes, hobbles and ropes, and the instructions were to drive the horse from the neighborhood if he could no be cap ured. He stood on the ridge and looked down upon the band as it left the fort. The four lasso-throwers rode direc ly at him, while the rest of the men separated and rode to cut off retreat by way of the mountain.

When the first horseman was within a hundred feet White Devil, who had been standing like a block of stone, threw up his head and started off at a sharp trot. Ten rods beyond the first ridge was a second, with a little green valley between. Ridges and valleys ran straight away to the west for twenty miles, and as the horse headed that way one of the hunters said:

"The beast is in for a long race. He will go down to the end of this valley, turn to the left, and before noon he will be back here, returning on the fort side of this first ridge. Three of us will push him along as fast as we can to the end of the valley.—The rest of you drop out in squads here and there and race him as he comes back. Let three or four men halt right here to give him a last push."

The wild horse courted pursuit. Half a mile away he was racing up and down, throwing his heels into the air, snorting, and pawing the sod in his impatience to be off. With a whoop and a yell, three lasso throwers started in pursuit. They were almost near enough for a throw when the horse headed away at a trot. They could not gain an inch, though they had three of the best mustangs in the Territory, and the animals were pushed to the top of their speed. Head up, mane rolling back over his shoulders like a wave of foam, and his massive tail streaming out like a flag, the White Devil lifted his feet and put them down as steadily as clock work. While they were doing their best, they could see that he was not using all his power. They kept up a continual yelling for the first five miles, hoping to break his pace, but neither shouts nor the reports of rifles lost him a step.

In seventy minutes the White Devil was at the end of the valley, fresh as a daisy, while the mustangs, half a mile behind, were reeking and blown. He waited for them to come up, and then turned to the left, struck a pace, and swept away at such a gait that he was soon out of sight. Ten miles to the east was the first squad of men. They sighted him a mile away, and were all ready for pursuit. Coming straight ahead, with the grass almost smoking under his feet, the

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Nov. 2, 1877.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

AMOS C. NOYES, of Clinton County.

Democratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY:

CHAS. F. O'DONNELL, of Loretto Bor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

W. HORACE ROSE, of Johnstown.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Chest Twp.

CORONER:

JAMES MORELAND, of Wilmore Bor.

THE prospectus of the New York *Sun* for 1878 will be found in this number of our paper, and will receive proper notice next week.

THE Democracy of "Old Washington" endorsed Tilden to the tune of 226 majority. Let her voters not forget that on Tuesday next Pennsylvania must be redeemed, and that the only way to secure that result is for every Democrat to throw aside his business and go to the election. Will not the Democrats of Washington go to work with a will and by their votes assist in achieving a glorious victory?

THERE are over *three thousand* election districts in the State and if *five* Democrats in each district who would otherwise remain at home can be induced to go to the election, it will add *fifteen thousand votes* to the State ticket. This shows not only the absolute duty of every Democrat going to the election himself, but of seeing that his Democratic neighbor, if he is lukewarm or indifferent, does not stay at home. There is no other way by which the State can be redeemed.

ALLEGHENY township, this county, gave Tilden a majority of 240, and her daughter, Clearfield, went *five* better, giving a majority of 245—the largest majority given by any township in the county. Each of these districts can poll as large a vote as it did last November, if the proper effort is made to get the voters to the polls. At all events they should both attempt to come as nearly up to their splendid majorities of last year as it is in the power of determined Democrats to do.

WE never knew the Democrats of Carroll township to falter, or disappoint their friends, when they were asked to put forth all their strength. Their three figures for Tilden were 222 majority. Won't they try next Tuesday to give Trunkey, Schell and Noyes 200 at least? The voters are there to do it, and all that is wanted is to commence work *now* and see that they go to the polls. A victory is within our reach, and it will be worse than a crime if we fail to grasp it.

WHAT will Chest township do next Tuesday? She rolled up a majority of 166 for Tilden, and we look to her sterling Democracy to do their whole duty now. When Nathaniel Horne was a Democrat and wanted delegates to a county convention, he found warm and devoted friends in Chest, and now that Nathaniel Horne is engaged in the dirty work of breaking down the Democratic party, he should be taught a lesson by his former Democratic friends in that township which he will never forget. No man who strikes a blow at the Democratic party ought to have any friends in Chest.

REPUBLICAN editors charge Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, with having introduced a bill in the United States Senate to place confederate soldiers on the pension role. The charge is utterly unfounded. Mr. Merrimon's bill simply repeals a section of the Revised Statutes, which prevents pensioners of the war of 1812 who had the misfortune to live in the South during the late civil war from receiving any further pension money. The civil war took place when these men were in their old age, and when they had little or no influence on either side. A Republican House of Representatives has twice passed a bill similar to that offered by Mr. Merrimon, and a former Republican committee of the Senate reported in favor of its passage. Mr. Merrimon's bill is right, and no fair man will say that the veterans of the war of 1812 ought not to receive their pensions, regardless of their course during the rebellion.

THE political strength of Tammany Hall will be put to its severest test at the election in New York city on Tuesday next. All Democratic nominations in that Democratic stronghold must have the sanction of Tammany Hall before they are regarded as regular. Such a tremendous power has been greatly abused, and in former years has caused widespread dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, resulting on some occasions in open revolt against its candidates. Such is the case now, and every element of Democratic opposition to the iron rule of Tammany is united against its favored candidates for city offices. The Republicans, being in a hopeless minority, of course unite with the anti-Tammany Democracy to break down the machine, and will deal it the most vigorous blows next Tuesday. The same combination broke down the supremacy of Tammany Hall at the election two years ago, and may succeed in doing so now. Whether the influence which Tammany Hall exercises in Democratic politics, both in the State and city of New York, is healthy and invigorating, or the very reverse, is a much discussed and undecided question. It is very certain, however, that the aggressive ways of Tammany have repeatedly caused the most serious party dissensions.

Horne and O'Donnell.

A painful sense of political baseness must have oppressed a man of Nathaniel Horne's well known modesty and retiring nature during his extended political tour last week through the northern section of the county. Both the roads and the residences of leading Democrats were well known to him, for on several occasions he had gone over the same ground before. His mission on those occasions was honorable, having for its object the election of delegates to the county convention favorable to his nomination as a candidate for the Legislature. Last week, however, he appeared in his new character as a political *guerilla*, intent only on the destruction of the party of which until recently he proposed to be so devoted a supporter. It displayed an unlimited amount of cheek on his part to ask tried and well known Democrats to vote for him as an independent candidate for Prothonotary and by doing so repudiate the decision of the county convention, and especially the action in the convention of their own delegates. The only conclusion at which a northern Democrat could arrive, judging him in the new character he has assumed, is that his former loud professions of devotion to the Democratic party were secondary to his inordinate and never to be satisfied craving for office. When he stated to Democrats in Carroll and elsewhere that the election rested between himself and Charley O'Donnell, he knew that the statement was false, and that there is not a fifteen years' old Democratic boy of average intelligence in that or any other township who don't know better. He boasted confidently of the immense Democratic vote he would receive in the southern districts of the county, and asserted, as he has always done, that *his* name was all potent with the Democracy of that section. He purposely forgets that no Democratic candidate from the southern part of the county ever yet failed to receive the warm and generous support of the Democracy of the north, and that *they* have now a just claim on the gratitude of southern Democrats which the latter cannot and will not dishonor. They will teach Mr. Horne that he does not hold them in the hollow of his hand and that they will repay the debt of political gratitude they owe to northern Democrats for their long and unbroken support of southern candidates for the highest county offices.

Nathaniel Horne has but one object in view, and that is the defeat of O'Donnell, who has always been his (Horne's) warm and steadfast friend. Charley O'Donnell never opposes the regular nominations of a county convention, and would never have been a volunteer candidate against Horne, but would have rolled up his sleeves for him and been found, as he is always found, in the thickest of the fight.

In addition to O'Donnell's long and well known political devotion to Mr. Horne, does the latter forget that after the adjournment of the late county convention O'Donnell, *at his (Horne's) personal request*, went to the hotels in this place at which Mr. Horne's delegates had been entertained, and out of his own pocket paid their bills, as well as his (Horne's) own bill? O'Donnell is reaping the reward of his political and personal friendship for this model Democrat and persistent office-seeker, who now ungratefully attempts to avenge his disappointed hopes in the convention on a man who never placed a straw in his path. Will the Democracy of Cambria tamely permit Nathaniel Horne, after having pledged himself to abide by the decision of the county convention, to defy its authority and treat its action with contempt? Will they permit O'Donnell, fairly nominated and fully competent, to be stricken down and their party organization destroyed by a chronic office-seeker? If they commit so fatal a blunder they will cause a breach in their party which will be most difficult to repair, and will have created a feeling of bitter sectional animosity which will require years to remove. Let the Democracy of the county remember on next Tuesday that other candidates must be nominated and other elections held in the future, and being thus forewarned, let them be forearmed.

IT surely cannot be necessary for us to make a lengthy appeal to Democrats to vote for the entire county ticket. We have several times discussed the Prothonotaryship, because of the disorganizing effort of Nathaniel Horne to overthrow the decision of the county convention, to whose action he had pledged himself in advance to submit. The candidate for District Attorney, William H. Rose, Esq., is admitted to be peculiarly well qualified for an able and prompt discharge of the duties of the office, and has given the people satisfactory evidence of his entire fitness during the time he has acted as the public prosecutor. Jacob Kirkpatrick, the candidate for Poor House Director, richly deserves a solid Democratic vote, for the reason that he is a first class man in every respect, and is honest, capable and trustworthy. He is a *true workingman* in all that the term implies, and not a *bogus* representative of that large and much deserving class of the community. The candidate for Coroner, James Moreland, is an intelligent, industrious and worthy citizen, and will discharge the duties of the office with satisfaction to the people. **These gentlemen have all been fairly and regularly nominated, and are entitled to the support of every Democrat who loves his party and honestly desires its continued success in the county.**

MR. HAYES gave the country a double surprise during the early part of the present week by nominating John Welch, of Philadelphia, to the Senate as Minister to England, of whom we know nothing except that he made a large fortune in the sugar importing business, and by the nomination as Minister to Russia of E. W. Stoughton, of New York, who was one of Hayes' counsel before the Electoral Commission, and who has thus received his reward for the part he took in that never to be forgotten and never to be forgiven fraud upon the American people.

GENERAL WILLIAM BRINDLE, formerly of Lycoming county, but now a resident of Philadelphia, has addressed to the *Times* of that city the following, letter in which **he states his reasons for supporting Trunkey, Schell and Noyes. As Gen. Brindle is one of the most prominent leaders of the Greenback party in the State, his letter will commend itself to every man who believes in greenbacks, or treasury notes, as a paper currency, and who favors the repeal of the law under which the present national banking system annually swindles the people out of about thirty millions of dollars.** Here is the letter referred to—read it:

To the Editor of The Times, Philadelphia: In an editorial in the *Times*, under the caption of "The Disaffected Voter," you have erroneously classed me as one of them, and have also put me down as one of those who are asking the advocates of full legal-tender greenbacks to enter a "side party." I advocated the nomination of Trunkey, Schell and Noyes, because they were and are well-known advocates of making silver and United States treasury notes equal legal tenders with gold, in opposition to bank currency and banks of issue, and *I intend to vote for and advocate their election.* They are in themselves a platform of correct principles on the money question. The St. Louis platform of 1876, adopted by the convention which nominated them, demands a repeal of the contraction clause of the contraction act of 1875, called a resumption act. It also demands "*wise finance*, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment." As the Federal Government has no promise outstanding to pay in money or a circulating medium but the Federal bonds and certificates of loans and indebtedness, this pledges the immediate payment of the public debt, and the substitution of legal-tender money for bank currency which all genuine Democrats and Republicans advocate. As the Democratic party in 1832, under the lead of Jackson, rid the country of the National Bank and its branches, it can do so now; and, as on July 4th, 1840, it adopted the independent treasury system—composed of gold, silver and United States treasury notes—full equal legal tenders for public dues, after eight years' contest, and has uniformly opposed bank currency and banks of issue, I do not intend to abandon it, and advise all legal-tender money advocates in the Republican ranks to join it, as did the anti-bank currency Whigs in 1832, and aid in controlling its councils, and in driving out those who are for bank currency and banks of issue, as war done in 1832.

Yours respectfully, WM. BRINDLE.

GENERAL TERRY and Colonel Lawrence, composing the commission to negotiate with Sitting Bull for his return to this country, had an interview with the renowned Sioux chief at Fort Walsh, in British Columbia, on the 17th of October. Col. McLeod, commander of the fort, and Maj. Walsh were present. Sitting Bull was accompanied from his camp to the fort by several of the head men of his tribe. Gen. Terry, through an interpreter, stated the President's message to Sitting Bull and promised him a full pardon for all past offences if he would return and conduct himself peaceably in the future, on a reservation to be assigned him and his tribe. Sitting Bull replied that for sixty years the government of this country had oppressed his people—that it had robbed them of their land and compelled them to take refuge in Canada—that the white people were liars and thieves—that he would not believe anything they said, and that he had come to Canada to stay and intended doing so. This ended the conference and soon after the commissioners left for Fort Benton on their return. During the coming winter Sitting Bull and his Sioux will be permitted to remain at their camp about sixty miles from Fort Walsh. It is not likely that he will ever return to the United States, or if he does it will be on the war path.

THE most important elections to take place on next Tuesday are the following: In Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Virginia, a Governor and Legislature will be elected; in New York, State officers, with the exception of Governor, and Legislature, and in Pennsylvania, State officers. Elections will also be held in a few other States, but only for minor offices. The Democrats have strong hopes of electing Gaston, their candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, and also of carrying Wisconsin. In New York the election of the Democratic State ticket is not seriously questioned, the complexion of the Legislature being the main feature in the contest, as a United States Senator in place of Mr. Conkling depends upon the result. In New Jersey, the only question is as to the majority General McClellan will receive for Governor. It promises to be all that his most ardent admirers could wish. We make no confident predictions about Pennsylvania, except to say that all the indications are that the Democratic State ticket will be successful, *provided* that Democrats everywhere will do their duty by going to the polls. On that alone hangs the result. In Minnesota the Republicans will elect their ticket, while in Virginia there is no organized opposition to the Democratic candidate for Governor.

A WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, an account of the terrible hurricane which swept over that island on the 23d of September. The loss of property is estimated at $2,000,000. The loss of life could not be estimated at the date of the Consul's writing, but was undoubtedly large. In the city of Curacoa many of the most solid structures were crushed as if they had been things of paper by the waves which rolled upon them mountains high, and many persons were buried in the ruins. People who were rich were made paupers in an hour. The planters suffered largely also, most of the plantations being strewn with uprooted trees and wrecks of all sorts. The American schooner Roswell, of Eastport, Me., J. D. Catharin, master, was driven ashore and wrecked at Little Curacoa. The master and crew escaped and reached the United States Consulate, where they were received and taken care of. The American brig Thetis arrived in Curacoa on the 25th, three days after the hurricane, in a damaged condition, and was undergoing repairs at the date of the Consul's writing. The English brig Curacoa, of Windsor, N. S., was driven to Aruba, where she now lies dismantled. The Dutch man-of-war Cornelius Dirk was caught in the hurricane and severely handled, losing a topmast, boats, &c. She had to throw several of her guns overboard.

—Rebecca Beamer was her name, but when 13 years and 6 months old she became Mrs. G. W. Head, and soon after a widow. At the age of 14 years 5 months and 28 days she again married, and became Mrs. John Goveru. She is the daughter of a soldier, and as a minor draws a pension from the United States, which is regularly paid to her guardian. She will draw a pension for a year and a half longer before she becomes sweet sixteen. Her home is in Louisa county, Iowa.

A Workingman's Candidate.

MINERS, MECHANICS, LABORERS, EXAMINE THE RECORD OF A MAN WHO, WHEN IN A POSITION TO DO SO, ALWAYS VOTED FOR YOUR INTERESTS.

The Bedford *Gazette* thus briefly presents the claims of Hon. Wm. P. Schell to the support of the workingmen of Pennsylvania, as shown by his unswerving devotion to their interests during his highly honorable career in the State Legislature:

William P. Schell, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, during six years service in the Senate and House of Representatives of your State, invariably voted for internal improvements, such as Turnpike, Coal, Iron and Railroad companies, and for Steamship companies.

He invariably voted against special legislation in favor of close corporations.

He recorded his vote against 273 Banks, Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies, the whole number asking to be created during his term of service.

Read the record and see if he is not a fit man to be intrusted with the people's interests in the office he seeks at your hands.

Among the most prominent acts supported by him we find—

House Journal of 1852, page 678, a recommendation to Congress to construct a canal around the falls of Ohio at Louisville. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 639, an act to encourage the development of mineral wealth in western Pennsylvania. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 411, a recommendation to Congress to establish a navy yard and dry dock on the lake frontier. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 655, an act to secure more effectually the payment of the wages of labor. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 178, an act to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers trustees and other persons intrusted with property. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 853, voted for an act for the better securing to the commonwealth the payment of taxes due from incorporated companies.

Senate Journal 1858, page 625, an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 923, an act for the better protection of labor. Mr. Schell moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, and voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 924, an act to encourage the manufacture of paper. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 924, an act securing to mechanics and others payments for their labors and materials in erecting houses, &c. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1859, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania mining beneficial company. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 884, an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies. Voted no.

Senate Journal 1858, page 111, voted against the circulation of wild-cat money.

Senate Journal 1858, page 906, voted for resolutions relative to a line of steamships between Philadelphia, Brazil and the West Indies.

Senate Journal 1858, page 878, an act to incorporate the American Tanning Companies. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 565, presented remonstrance of citizens against the repeal of the loaning tax, and in favor of the passage of a law to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies from discriminating in their charges against citizens of Pennsylvania.

Legislative Record 1858, page 508, opposes the repeal of the law prohibiting usury.

Legislative Record 1859, page 26, opposes useless expenditure of public money in printing documents.

Legislative Record 1859, page 41, reported an act to prohibit the issuing a circulation of bank notes of less denomination than $20.

Legislative Record 1859, page 42, opposes the franking privilege and moves to abolish the same.

Legislative Record 1859, page 70, supports a tariff resolution, which recommends especially the increase of duties on coal and iron and proposes to foster home manufactures as against the cheap labor of other nations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 86, was in favor of bill repealing the charter of all wild-cat banks.

Legislative Record 1859, page 154, in order to stimulate industries "he had made it a general rule to vote for the unrestricted construction of railroads."

Legislative Record 1859, page 269 70, an act for the better securing the payment of wages of labor in Schuylkill county, Somerset and Huntingdon counties; and Mr. Schell moved to include Northumberland, Luzerne and Bedford, voted aye, and said—he was in favor of the bill —"if any class of people deserve or require protection, it is that class to which the provisions of the bill are extended."

Legislative Record 1859, an act to prevent frauds by bank officers. Voted aye.

Legislative Record 1859, page 334, to increase the pay of Supreme Court Judges. Voted no.

Legislative Record 1859, page 374, on the bill to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy &c., Mr. Schell said he was pleased with the section; it came up to his idea of what the law should do to protect the poor man.

Senate Journal 1859, page 592, voted for an act to equalize taxation upon corporations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 573, voted against a bill "to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the powers and immunities of corporations and bodies politic in law, and to confirm charters heretofore granted."

Legislative Record 1859, page 573-74, voted to compel certain railroad companies to fence their roads.

Senate Journal 1860, page 748, joint resolution on the subject of the tariff. Voted aye—(these resolutions were offered by him.) Whereas the citizens and laborers in many departments of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits, especially do our own coal and iron interests suffer; that the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country injured by the production of cheap labor of other nations, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion of our people are deeply interested, etc.

FREIGHTS.

Mr. Gazzam called up Senate bill No. 425, to regulate the charges of railroad companies. He moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a new bill prohibiting discrimination against local freights.

Mr. Harris moved to postpone the bill. Yeas 9, nays 20, (Mr. Schell among them.)

On the motion to suspend the rule and read the bill a third time it was lost—yeas 15 (among them Mr. Schell), nays 12. Two-thirds necessary so the bill was laid over. Legislative Record 1858, page 479.

In October, 1866, Mr. Schell published a card in the Bedford *Gazette* declaring himself in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting railroad companies from discriminating against local freights and in favor of through freights.

Legislative Record 1877, page 46, Mr. Schell offered a supplement to an act, entitled an act to exempt property the value of $300 from levy and sale in execution and distress for rent.

Legislative Record 1877, page 333, he voted for an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others.

Legislative Record 1877, page 1073, he voted for "an act for the more economical collection of State taxes on banks."

Legislative Record 1877, page 571, he voted for the bill, "To purchase school books out of the district school funds, and to prevent the frequent change of school books."

Legislative Record 1877, page 454, he voted for an act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, (commonly called the ventilation bill.)

1877, COLORED SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Legislative Record, page 734, bill No. 222, making an appropriation to a colored soldiers orphans' school, was under consideration.

The House had previously passed quite a number of appropriations to white soldiers orphans' schools, without any opposition. When the bill was called up it was violently opposed by some members who had just voted for the other bill.

This manifest injustice roused the indignation of Mr. Schell, who arose and vehemently declared that "it would be a blistering shame for the House to vote down this small appropriation to the colored school, after the large appropriations to the white schools."

The remarks of Mr. Schell stopped further opposition, and the bill passed.

FEARFUL FAMILY FATALITY.—The following mournful story, showing the singular fatality that seems to pursue the family of James McCloskey, of Lock Haven, is told by the *Republican* of that place:

"The old adage that 'troubles never come singly' has been fully exemplified in the family of James McCloskey of this city. Less than a month has elapsed since a daughter-in-law was consigned to the tomb. Two weeks ago a son was carried to his last resting place. The mother has just recovered from a long and severe illness and the father is now confined to his bed on account of sickness. Last Saturday night a beloved daughter—Mrs. Emma Brown—passed away, and on Sunday a dispatch was sent to another son—Thos. T. McCloskey, a switch tender at Renovo—informing him of his sister's death. He was attending to his duties in the yard at the time, and as the messenger approached with the despatch and when within a few feet of him, his foot became entangled in the switch and three cars passed over him, crushing out the life and mangling the body almost beyond recognition. The two funerals—sister and brother—will take place this afternoon."

News and Other Notings.

—Half a foot of snow in Canada ought to be a warning to prepare for winter.

—Forty children visited the jail in St. Louis a few days ago and sang for the prisoners.

—Thomas McElrath, of Marlboro', has, according to a Kingston (Can.) paper, lived nine years without sleep.

—Senator Johnston, of Virginia, Senator Kernan, of New York, and Senator Spencer, of Alabama, are Catholics.

—Mrs. J. E. Emerson, wife of the greenback candidate for auditor general, died on Thursday at Beaver Falls.

—It is said that Prof. Bell has already rented out three thousand five hundred telephones at $10 per annum each.

—Mrs. Charlotte Little, of Wolfe county, Ky., is the mother of twenty-four children and has sixty-seven grand children.

—The result of the supplemental elections in France makes the Assembly stand Republicans, 320; Conservatives, 210.

—Kitty Roup, who died recently at Pittsburgh, was worth $500,000. The estate will be divided equally among ten heirs.

—Esther Coffer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been sent to prison for life for setting fire to an inhabited dwelling in the night time.

—A demijohn manufacturing company in Philadelphia has failed. The increasing popularity of the pocket-flask did the business.

—Ambrose W. Garland, of Kentucky, a dwarf, is twenty-eight years of age, thirty-seven inches in height, and weighs only forty pounds.

—Nat M'Kay has brought a civil suit against the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Times* for libel, laying damages at $100,000.

—One of the Sisters of Mercy, named Sister Mary Joseph, who went to nurse the sick at Port Royal, died of yellow fever after her return to Savannah.

—At Tower Hill, Indiana, Monday, Miss Alta Theady was burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, caused by her blowing down the chimney.

—Gen. Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry officer, died at 7½ o'clock Monday evening at the residence of his brother, Col. Jesse Forrest, in Memphis, Tenn.

—Lewis Meyers, the Treasurer of Anglaize county, Ohio, who beat his confiding fellow-citizens out of $47,000, has pleaded guilty and been sent for three years to the penitentiary.

—A German named Nicholas Hopelmyer threw himself from the middle arch of the bridge at St. Louis, Sunday night, and was drowned. He fell a distance of nearly one hundred feet.

—Mr. Karns, of Titusville, started recently for China, where the Government has employed him to prospect for oil. He is to get a salary of $3,000 and expenses for the first year.

—Jas. Collins, of Whitley county, Ky., was prosecuted in the Whitley Circuit Court for selling his vote. He was found guilty and disfranchised for life. This is the first case of the kind on record.

—A cry of fire during the performance Saturday night in Niblo's Garden, New York, caused a stampede, and in the rush out of doors several people were seriously injured. No one was killed.

—Zach Chandler has a 3,160 acre farm in Ingram county, Mich., which cost him $100,000, on which are 38 horses, 50 cattle, 200 sheep, and many other appliances for cultivating the rural vote for Senator.

—Miss Jarrett, of Maryboro', Ont., was so overcome with sleep about five weeks ago that she is still sleeping. She only wakes for a few minutes now and then and nothing can be done to thoroughly awake her.

—Sarah Ward, of Luton, England, is 105 years old, and is in the possession of all her faculties. She has two daughters with her, aged respectively seventy eight and sixty-six, and two living elsewhere who are still older.

—Senator Blaine's daughter, who was shot in the forehead by a toy revolver, is out of danger. There are all sorts of rumors flying about Augusta, one being that Miss Blaine tried to kill herself because of some love disappointment.

—Judge Sterrett will lose many votes because he is believed to be in sympathy with a movement to saddle the state with the damages to private property caused by the Pittsburgh riots. The amount of these damages is estimated at four millions of dollars.

—Patrick Duffy, who died in Philadelphia worth $15,000, left it all to one child; he cut off his daughter without a dollar because she married an old man, and his son James was left in the cold "because he made me pay some money that he ought to have paid."

—The charred remains of Mrs. McCullough were found in the debris of her dwelling burned at Erie, Pa., on Sunday morning. She had been intoxicated the evening previous and was alone in the house, the other members of the family being off visiting.

—A petrified wasp nest has been found near Eureka, Nev., by blasting in the solid rock forty feet below the surface of the ground. On breaking it open, some cells, larva, and two perfectly formed wasps were found, also petrified. The rock is a granitic sandstone of sedimentary formation.

—A sad accident occurred on Monday afternoon about two miles west of Newburg, Cumberland county. The boiler of a saw mill belonging to Messrs. Shoemaker & Powell exploded, killing a son of Mr. Shoemaker and a man named Bowers, and wounding two other men, one of them seriously.

—The charred bodies of Philip Wismer and his son, of Tobyhanna, Monroe county, have been found in a cabin in the woods. It is thought that the elder Wismer awoke, found the cabin on fire, tried to reach the door, but fell exhausted before he could do so. The son was doubtless smothered by the smoke and never awoke.

—It is noticed that the "American," Know-Nothing, anti-Catholic alliance recently had a banquet in Washington, at which Hayes's private secretary was a guest. It is to be added, as well as regretted, that he filled up his glass and drank a bumper when the flow of reason set in. It is now in order for Rogers to deny any connection with the American alliance.

—Edwin Adams, the actor, died at the residence of Dan Gardner, in Philadelphia, and in the latter's arms, at 11:15 Sunday morning. He was conscious until within an hour of his demise, when he called his wife to his bedside and bade her good bye. The obsequies were held in St. James's Episcopal church yesterday, and the interment took place at Mount Moriah cemetery.

—Benjamin F. Muzzey, a pistol-maker, was fatally wounded at Norwich Falls, Conn., early Sunday morning by being struck six times with a base ball club. Louisa A. Bowen, a girl of about twenty years, who discovered him in her room, says she committed the deed thinking him a burglar. Muzzy died in two hours. The girl and a woman with whom she was sleeping are under arrest.

—A southern bound passenger train on the Utah Central Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon, when near Farmington, was lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over. Coals from the stoves were scattered through the cars, but the fires were put out before much damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt, but are expected to recover.

$5 HOW TO SAVE $5

$5 Saved! A GOOD OFFER MADE IN EARNEST $5 Saved!

We never put anything in the papers that we cannot fully substantiate.

CERTAIN FACTS

Come to our knowledge that some excellent people are parting with their money without any reason.

It is all right where people choose to throw money away, but if they care to save, they will find in many instances, for exactly the same material, we will sell for $5 what $8 will be asked elsewhere for, and that we can sell cheaper, and our goods are more satisfactory made in the bargain.

The Stores are all open to everybody, and this fact can be seen by looking.

Those who are not judges have an absolute reliance in our guarantee, and the fact that they can get their money back if they choose to.

The clothing we offer is not made for "wholesale," but each article is finished for the wear of people whom we expect to serve from year to year.

OUR CLOTHING IS FASHIONABLY CUT, CAREFULLY MADE, THOROUGHLY SPONGED, MADE OF RELIABLE MATERIAL, MODERATELY PRICED, GOOD FOR THE LONG RUN, CAN BE TURNED BACK INTO MONEY IF THE BUYER DESIRES.

FOR THE FALL OF 1877

We have the largest stock ever known in Philadelphia and we put down prices at once, so as to sell more than ever

IMMENSE LOTS

Boys' Suits. Men's Suits.
Boys' Overcoats. Men's Overcoats.

A FEW PRICES ARE SUBMITTED:

Complete Man's Suit, - - - - - $8
Better One, - - - - - - - $11
All-Wool Suit, - - - - - - $12
Diagonal Suits, Double Breasted Frock Style, Whole Suit, - $17 50
Sold elsewhere at $25.
Fine Suits of the Best Materials, $18, $20 to $23
Boys' Suits as low as - - - $2 50
Men's Overcoats, - - - - $8 to $20

$5 Saved! $5 Saved!

Wanamaker & Brown

OAK HALL,

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

—Complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre Colliery, near Glasgow, Scotland, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished.

—Hon. Sobieski Ross, ex-member of Congress from the sixteenth district, shot and killed himself at Coudersport, on Wednesday. For the past year Mr. Ross has been in very poor health; his nervous system seemed completely shattered and there can be no doubt that he has been partially insane for a long time. His sufferings were more than he could bear and dethroned reason led to the fatal act.

—The Philadelphia *Record*, an independent paper, says that the statement made in imaginative and lively journals addicted to intense politics that Judge Trunkey, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench, is running around the State electioneering for himself is untrue, of course. The rascals who print it know it is untrue. They would be offended with the imputation that any one believed they believe it.

—A party of emigrants from Pittsburgh to Arkansas are going to their new homes in a cheap and novel manner. They have built themselves a large boat, on which they intend to place all their household goods, and to float by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the White river, from which latter point they will have their boat towed up that river to the lands in Arkansas upon which they intend to settle.

—A woman named Rosa Sorocco, aged, shrivelled and haggard, made a living by picking up stray grains of corn, coffee, &c., on the piers of New York. She was severely injured on Friday by several bags that fell on her, and when taken to her home the officer was surprised to find that she was the possessor of a comfortable and neatly furnished cottage. That shows what industry and perseverance in small things will do.

—An unknown person entered the house of E. S. McVey, a toll gate keeper on the Circleville pike, six miles north of Chillicothe, Ohio, last Friday night, and shot McVey through the heart and his wife through the head, killing both instantly. A little girl, the only other occupant of the house, hearing the shooting, jumped out of bed and escaped. The murderer, after ransacking the house for plunder, set it on fire, and escaped to the woods.

—A double tragedy occurred at Liverpool, O., on Tuesday last. Ralph Wintergill cut his wife's throat with a razor and then his own, about 2 o'clock P. M. She is dead and he at last accounts was dying. The cause was domestic trouble. Both were highly respected. They had been married a little over a year, he being a widower with a family, and she the widow of Robert Hailes, a deceased soldier. The house resembled a slaughter house.

—At an early hour on Sunday morning the cooper shops of D. B. Moore, in Pittsburg, together with the keg factory, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; no insurance. A few minutes later a fire broke out on Cliff street, where a stable, which had been fired, was entirely destroyed. About twenty minutes after this another fire was discovered in Carey's cooper shop, in Mulberry alley, and the shop and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $2,000. The fires were all incendiary, and it is belived that an organized effort was made by some one to burn the whole city. A man named James Melvin was arrested for attempting to fire a house on Locust street and is now in custody.

—New York politicians are admiring the taste of a crow, which belongs to a retired sea captain, of Brooklyn, which takes grog like an old salt and seems to thrive on it. At a political meeting on Saturday one of the candidates offered to treat the crow. A glass was half filled with old rye whisky; the crow made for it, drank it up greedily, gave a hoarse croak of maudlin delight, and fell over on one side. Its recovery was rapid, and it soon walked off. This dissolute bird is in the habit of getting drunk two or three times a day during the campaign, while whisky is plenty, and takes as naturally to political meetings as any ward bummer. A speaker who watched the crow's ways was heard to remark: "There's a good deal of human nature about that bird."

—Women who look under the bed for a man have been so successful of late in finding him that men will have to hunt up some more secure hiding place. The now well known Miss Johnson found a man and pounded his head almost to jelly; a young woman in Ashland saw some masculine feet sticking out from under her bed and she ran into the street and woke up the neighborhood, while the masculine feet escaped; in Carbon county a banker's girl found a man under the bed and screamed until he jumped out the window, and now comes a case in West Virginia where the man was captured and turned over to the authorities. It is getting to be extra hazardous to hide under a bed now, and no really intelligent robber will think of such a thing. He knows better.—*Phila. Times.*

—The Grand Jury on Friday found a true bill against John Samuel P. Huba, B. F. Nagle, and George N. Delphia, charging them with making a written instrument and publishing the same, and conspiracy to defraud the Market Company out of $200,000. A bill was also found against Nagle and Huba, charging them with $200,000, the property of the and against Nagle and Vickers them with receiving the money it to have been come by

—The Pittsburgh *Post* last published statement the *Catholic Quarterly* in Indian difficulties may be by the Administration, be not be with patience by the called Indian Agents, without a blush and shame in the face of the people Gen. Gibbon is an impartial witness, and speaks whereof he says that conflicts with tribes are inevitable under the system, and costs infinitely would to furnish a home, ments and the best of in the land. But then the ple love war and we presume take it out of the red as the

—A private letter from gives the particulars of the Senator Blaine's daughter sixteen years of age, very talent, charming and with a gentleman on Sunday the parlor of her father's and played with a ring to her brother. The put it away, although it spoke gravely of using as playthings. When he she laughingly ran up room, got a cartridge cylinder, and came to her friend who was front yard, to see her she had levelled the hurry, she pressed the struck her between the her hands, and crying fell to the floor. Surgeons the ball, but cannot find fears terribly. Inflammation feared, but the surgeons hope.

—The village of Palestine thirty miles from Dayton of wild excitement. leading lawyer of the assassinated while riding highway. Several ladies two months, have been a number of other publicly organized gang of outlaws community. All efforts to proved unavailing. about 2 o'clock. Wesley resident of the town, skirts, was roused by cries his house. Some one and he went to the door was, and found a large bled in front of his house, and carrying rifles. Before a volley was fired, rousing borhood. The assassins and Guyser was found by riddled with bullets balls were counted, through his body. Others doorway and house. is in an uproar of excitement termination of bringing lians to justice. No yet been discovered.

A LONG CHASE.—On Sunday the north bound passenger non, Ky., and while passing distillery, a mile or two that had been grazing came frightened, and, track, ran along in front it reached St. Mary's, from the point of starting. whole of the course the efforts made by the from the track, and leaped without sustaining any remarkable part of the ever, was crossing the Hardin's creek, the some distance apart, as placed in the construction bridges; but there was in diameter lying just one side of the track. safe and apparently this bridge, and kept train until St. Mary's the animal quitted the to the left in the direction The horse is the property Hughes, of the Raywick and had strayed away days before the above renence.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, - - - NOV. 2, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—A full Democratic vote

—At the election next Tuesday

—Means a grand Democratic victory.

—Therefore let no Democrat fail to do his duty.

—Straw hats can yet be worn with impunity.

—Likewise with comfort.

—Wild pigeons in immense flocks have made their appearance in this vicinity.

—The freight traffic of the Pa. R. R. for several weeks past has been simply immense.

—The Tyrone *Herald* thinks that Pasha Milliken is the "coming man" among the Turks.

—Two dollars is what it cost Wm. Sibert, of Altoona, for walloping his wife. Cheap enough.

—The Indiana county greenback labor reformers nominated a full county ticket on Monday last.

—Harry Roberts shot and killed two wild ducks on Shinkle's dam, near town, on Tuesday morning last.

—Wm. Woolweaver, of Westmoreland county, was seriously if not fatally injured a few days ago by falling from a chestnut tree.

—Owing to a more than ordinary pressure of work many of the employes in the Pa. R. R. shops at Altoona are kept busy night and day.

—Wishing to refrain from physical labor on All Saints' day (Thursday), we have put the paper to press this week one day earlier than usual.

—An Indiana county man named Thomas Griffith has been appointed assistant mail agent on the Pa. R. R. between Pittsburgh and Altoona.

—Mrs. Agnes Scott, the venerable mother of ex-Senator John Scott, died at her home in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, on Monday of last week, aged 79 years.

—Col. E. J. Unger, late of the Mountain House, Cresson, is negotiating if he has not already negotiated for the purchase of the South Avenue Hotel, Pittsburgh.

—The fall wheat, of which we learn by the way that about double the usual quantity has been sown this season in Cambria county, looks very promising indeed.

—A mass of coal in the "mill coal mines" of the C. I. Co., Johnstown, fell on John Vogel, of Conemaugh borough, on Saturday last, and fractured his collar bone.

—John Law, of Hollidaysburg, has bought and shipped over nine hundred bushels of potatoes during the present season, for which the *Register* says he paid $1,800 in cash.

—Messrs. L. & S. W. Davis, of this place, wish to exchange second-handed wagons, cutters, sleighs and harness for second-handed stock, four legged, horses. So bring along your horses.

—Frank Swartz, a freight brakeman, was caught and badly squeezed at Blairsville, on Tuesday last, while engaged in coupling cars. He was taken to his home at New Florence.

—A cabbage grown on the poor house farm and weighing twenty-five pounds, is the largest vegetable monstrosity brought to our attention. It is certainly a big thing in the cabbage line.

—You need not neglect your business when troubled with a cough or cold, if you only use a reliable remedy at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy we know of. Price only 25 cents.

—The contract for furnishing the necessary rails for the proposed extension of the Castle Shannon (Pittsburg) narrow gauge railroad has been awarded to the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown.

—It will be news to the gentleman in question, as well as to everybody else hereabouts, to learn from the Huntingdon *Local News* that Mr. John Wherly, of this place, is a resident of Jackson township.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* thinks that the survey of the new Portage Railroad means a recovery by the Pa. R. R. Co. of the land along the line of said road which has been taken possession of by other parties.

—Hon. A. A. Barker had a big husking frolic on Wednesday and a grand oyster supper in the evening. Still, for all that, he don't expect to have the pleasure of prefixing or affixing Auditor General to his name.

—Every fence corner in Huntingdon county will soon have a newspaper of its own. The latest venture of that kind is an all-sheet just established at Three Springs by a venturesome youth named P. H. Bence.

—Reader, ask your storekeeper for No. 1 Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

—Bernard Nees, of Geistown, this county, during the present season shipped, principally to Chicago, nearly twelve hundred bushels of chestnuts, and a merchant at Nineveh has sent off so far about half that quantity.

—An effort was made to get up a labor reform meeting at Loretto on Monday evening last, but as no speaker appeared to address the multitude, and no multitude assembled to hear the speaker, the enterprise proved a decided failure.

—An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist your baby in teething, and prevent it from being attacked by cholera infantum, colic, or other diseases babies suffer with. 25 cents.

—On Saturday of next week, Nov. 10th, Dr. Hoffman, surgeon dentist, will be at Ebensburg, and people in that vicinity who need his services may have to "gum it" for quite another spell if they don't interview him on that occasion.

—While John Bagshaw, of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, was engaged a few days ago in chopping wood, the axe glanced on a bush and caused the blade to strike him on the head, splitting open his skull and exposing the brain.

—An Altoona lad named Harry Kellar, son of Conductor Kellar, of the Middle Division, Pa. R. R., was injured internally, on Tuesday morning last, by being run over by a wagon laden with household goods from which he had accidentally fallen.

—There are seventeen rooms, and not fifteen, as we inadvertently stated last week, as well as a large basement apartment in the fine new brick residence of Mr Wm. J. Buck, of Buck's Mills, Allegheny township, now approaching completion.

—We extend to our worthy friend, John Wagner, Esq., of Chest Springs, our sincere condolence on the death of his very excellent wife, Mrs. Sarah Wagner, which occurred on Monday of last week, but at what age we failed to learn. May she rest in peace.

—A re-survey of the new Portage Railroad, long since abandoned, is now being made by a corps of civil engineers in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co. If this means anything it possibly and very probably means the shipping of freight by that route.

—Be sure, reader, that you give W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking a fair trial.

—It was nip and tuck for a time between John Ross, of Tyrone, and a monster she bear which he encountered on the mountain near that place, not many days ago, but Ross won but the victor after a desperate struggle, and 340 pounds of bear meat rewarded his valor.

—More work and more wages may be obtained—say in a hundred years hence—by voting the labor reform ticket next Tuesday. Let Moreland can be secured now by supporting the Democratic nominee for Coroner than by any other means within the reach of your ken.

—Herman Fox, the fresco painter of Gerrardstown, who disappeared so mysteriously from Huntingdon on the 8th of October, is still among the missing, and the longer his whereabouts remain unknown the more general becomes the conviction that he was murdered for his money.

—Mrs. Wm. B. Robinson, of Gaysport, was thrown from a spring wagon on Tuesday of last week while on her way to attend a big wedding feast at the residence of her father, Mr. Philip Beamer, of Duncansville, whose marriage to Mrs. Sarah Lucas, an old lady of East Conemaugh, we noticed last week, had her left leg so badly fractured that amputation may possibly have to be resorted to.

—A Huntingdon pedlar spent two days and a half in Altoona not long since in trying to dispose of a load of country produce, and after he got through he was just thirty-five cents out of pocket on the venture, to say nothing of his feed, fodder and other etceterras.

—The Altoona *Globe* says that a young man named Butler, of East Freedom, that county, was instantly killed, on Sunday last, by the premature discharge of his gun, while out hunting in company with his uncle near McKee's Gap. Publishers of Sabbath school literature, please take notice.

—Mrs. Hon. John Long, the eighty-year old grandmother of the editor of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, fell through a trap-door into the cellar of a neighbor's house, not long since, and sustained very painful injuries. The old lady is, however, getting a-Long as well as could be expected for one of her years.

—Messrs. Samuel and W. S. Baxter will offer at public sale at 1 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at the residence of the first named gentleman, in the East Ward, this borough, a two-horse wagon, a two-horse sled, two large hogs, several plows, and a general variety of household and kitchen furniture.

—It is not true as published in many of the newspapers, our own among the number, that James Turner, father of Martin Turner, the young man who was recently convicted in Clearfield county for the murder of his paramour, Mrs. Waple, has been prosecuted for perjury alleged to have been committed during the trial of his son.

—Our young friend S. J. Humphreys departed Tuesday evening for Altoona, where he is to take charge of the Logan House billiard rooms and ten-pin alley. Sammy is an honest, upright and intelligent young man, and if he does not eventually find himself at the top of the heap it will be because fate has ordained it otherwise.

—Our merchant friend, M. L. Oatman is having a neat and substantial dwelling house erected at the rear of his lot extending from High to Lloyd streets, which will ere long be ready for occupancy, the carpenters and plasterers being now engaged in giving it the finishing touches, and the painters following close upon their heels.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* suggests to the Republican newspapers of that county the propriety of requesting Congressman Campbell, of this district, to explain to his tariff-admiring friends why it was that he voted for a prominent member of the Free Trade League and against a high tariff man for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

—All first-class merchants keep the No. 1 Long Cut made by W. & D. Rinehart, Pittsburgh.

—A Pa. R. R. freight brakeman named John Lord, aged about 25 years, unmarried, and a resident of New Florence, was literally decapitated and instantly killed at Lilly's station, this county, at noon on Monday last, in consequence of failing between two of the cars, the balance of the train passing over him with the shocking result stated. The remains were taken to his late home for interment.

—The stately mansion of Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, now absent in Washington attending to his duties as Congressman from this district, was entered through one of the dining-room windows by some thief or thieves, on Friday night last, and robbed of a considerable quantity of silver and other table ware, dry goods, clothing, etc. No clue to the perpetrators and of course no arrests thus far.

—"Why Some People are Poor" is the title of an article going the rounds of the press. We haven't read it and don't know that it says anything on the subject, but we suspect that some people wouldn't be near so poor as they are if they would consult their own interests by buying their dry goods, groceries, etc., at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd, who have an excellent stock and sell at the lowest possible prices.

—Peter Elder, formerly of Johnstown, where we knew him well as a clerk in the store of Geis & Co., but who of late years was engaged in the broker business in Philadelphia, was found guilty in the Quarter Sessions of that city, on Wednesday of last week, for aiding and abetting a clerk in the Tax Receiver's office there to embezzle $12,000 of the corporation funds. The clerk, Shreider by name, was also convicted. Not yet sentenced.

—Our p. g. (ponderous girthed) friend Peter Stoltz, of Barr township, brought to our office on Saturday last a sugar beet which weighed 11¼ pounds and measured 23 inches in circumference. It was the biggest beet we have yet seen, and until somebody produces a beet to beat it, it is entitled to be considered the beet that beats 'l—the beets ever grown in this section. Mr. S. tells us that he raised turnips many of which weighed ten pounds a piece.

—A couple of Altoona sharpers went through a countryman in that city on Thursday last to the tune of about $40, and then turned their attention to a Cambria county farmer, whom they succeeded in getting into a very blissful state of inebriation, and would no doubt have relieved him of his filthy lucre had not a policeman very opportunely nabbed the obfuscated Cambrian and committed him to the lock-up, while he kindly permitted the two sharpers to go in quest of another victim.

...Don't you suppose, when the cold wind blows, that a good suit of clothes, such as can be bought at a very low price from Jas. J. Murphy, at 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, is about as good a use as you can put your money to? If, however, you are willing to shiver and shake when the cold blasts of winter are seeking to make you act sensible by buying a comfortable suit of wearing apparel for little more than a mere pittance at Star Clothing Hall, why then more's the pity for you, that's all.

—Ground has been broken for the erection of an elegant new residence for John E. Scanlan, Esq., on the square of ground owned by that gentleman on the brow of the hill leading to the railroad station in this place. The structure is to contain nine commodious rooms, to say nothing of the basement apartment, and is to be finished in fine style and supplied with all that can make a home comfortable, not excepting, we hope—but never mind the exception. The building complete will cost about $1,800.

—Harry L. Woods, the "howling wilderness," so to speak, who does up the local news for the Altoona *Globe*, committed matrimony not many weeks ago with Miss Josie Valentine, a young lady of that city, who we trust is a Valentine well worth cherishing for all time to come. A healthy growth of young timber will probably follow in due course of time, but whether it does or not the happy young couple have our best wishes for a long life of unalloyed felicity, which is not a new or original form of congratulation.

—There is no doubt that W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut is first rate smoking tobacco.

—While Daniel Conrad, of Indiana county, was plodding his weary way to Johnstown one day last week with a load of potatoes, he was accidentally jolted from the wagon, which passed over one of his legs and fractured it below the knee. He then called to the team to stop, and they not only obeyed the summons but backed the wagon over his other leg, breaking it in like manner, and no doubt convincing Mr. Conrad that it would have been better for him to bear the ills he had than fly to others he knew not of.

—A package of papers bearing the name of a subscriber in the southern part of the county in whose honesty and integrity we had the most implicit confidence—that is, all confidence and no cash for a little less than five years past—was returned to this office on Wednesday last by the postmaster. It is such unmistakable evidences of the sad decline of honor and honesty among men in whom he confidently confided that maketh the heart of ye printer man yearn for an earthquake to swallow up all the newspaper dead beats in the country.

—Luke A. Platt, of Susquehanna township, this county, was tried in the U. S. District Court, Pittsburg, one day last week, for passing counterfeit money, but as there was no direct evidence against him he was found not guilty. In this connection we learn that the name of another party was by mistake substituted on the subpoena for that of a very important witness residing at Westover, Clearfield county, whose failure to appear may have had something to do with the acquittal, though of course this is mere conjecture on our part.

—George Louier, the chap who recently stole various surgical instruments from Drs. Marbourg, of Johnstown, and Wilson, of Franklin borough, was brought back on Monday last from Perry county, where he was arrested a few days ago, by Chief-of-Police Harris, and after a hearing before Justice Strayer, of Johnstown, was, in default of the necessary security, sent to jail here to await trial at December sessions.

...How the wailing, sighing November winds, rising and swaying in plaintive cadences around the house, will make one think of the comfort and warmth experienced by the man who has had thoughtfulness enough to purchase a winter outfit of substantial, well made and neat-fitting garments at the great cheap cash clothing emporium of Godfrey Wolf, on Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, Altoona, where no one who gives him a call can fail to be suited in price, style, texture, shade and quality of the goods offered for sale so cheap.

—Mr. Jas. F. Campbell, late of the now defunct Johnstown *Voice and Echo*, but for some time past proprietor of the *Oil Times*, a paper established by him at Edenburg, Clarion county, published an article in his issue of last week reflecting very severely on Mr. J. M. Gifford, editor of the *Daily Herald*, published in the same place, in which he accused him (Gifford) among other things of being a drunkard and a debauchee, for all which, as we judge from the reply of the *Herald*, which denies in toto the charges preferred, Campbell will be, if he has not already been, prosecuted for libel. Go where he will, it seems to be Campbell's fortune or misfortune to get himself into hot water, metaphorically speaking, but as he seems to like it no one else, if we except the parties aggrieved, has a right to complain.

—A colored girl in male attire arrived in Latrobe from Pittsburgh, a few nights ago, says the Altoona *Mirror*, having taken passage at the latter city on one of the trucks of a car on the Fast Line. When she reached there her sex was suspected, and, on being examined, the suspicions were confirmed. She is about twenty years of age, and has "beat" her way in the manner above described from a point two hundred miles west of Denver, where she was employed as a sheep herder by a man who abused her brutally. Getting tired of this mode of living, she stole a suit belonging to the man's son, and made her escape with a band of Indians who were going to Denver. She was on her way to her former home in Rochester, N. Y., and money was furnished her by those who learned of her history in Latrobe, from which place she departed on a freight train.

—Edward W. Fisher, a young man of respectable parentage but decidedly dissolute habits, whose home is in Huntingdon, swallowed a big dose of gin and laudanum, and afterwards shot himself in the left breast with a revolver, at a house of ill fame in Harrisburg, on Saturday night last, but fortunately for him, if for no one else, neither attempt proved fatal, the laudanum, for some reason, not getting in its work, and the bullet lodging in the left side, just below the arm-pit and near the first rib, from whence it was readily extracted without having caused any very serious injury to the reckless youth. Fisher, it seems, was sweet on the proprietress of the bagnio, Sadie Keller by name, who had excited his jealousy by deserting him for a "friend" of her's named G. R. Kreeger, of Danville, after having spent the day in buggy riding with him (Fisher) all over the country.

—We have no desire to detract from the merits of the Altoona *Mirror*, but when some of our exchanges speak of it as the *best* daily paper in western Pennsylvania they give a flight to their fancies which does a manifest, though no doubt unintentional, injustice to the Johnstown *Tribune*, which is the peer as a local and general news journal of the *Mirror* or any other daily published outside and, with very few exceptions, inside of any of the large cities. We have no sympathy with the political sentiments of the *Tribune*, nor perhaps as much patience as we should have with the spirit of mischief which prompts it not unfrequently to speak disparagingly of our town, but that does not prevent us from saying what we believe to be true, that were it not for the *Tribune* the weekly press in this part of the State at least, and the FREEMAN is no exception, would find it exceedingly difficult to get up a local department that would at all compare with what such of them as are not too lazy to avail themselves of the opportunity can now do with the aid of the paper in question. Honor to whom honor is due, say we.

—Capt. S. W. Davis reached home on last Tuesday afternoon with the mare, buggy and harness recently stolen from the livery firm of L. & S. W. Davis, in this place and of which we gave a full account in our last issue. The harness were found at the house of Mrs. Butterfield, mother of the parties who stole them, at or near Everett, Bedford county, and the buggy was secured a Flintstone, in the same county, where it had been traded to Dr. Emigh, a brother-in-law of the Butterfields, formerly of this place, for another vehicle, while the little mare, as we stated last week, was recovered at Tunnelton, about seventy miles west of Cumberland, the parties in possession having failed to dispose of the animal in the later place, owing to a general belief that the mare had been stolen. The two pseudo hoop-pole hunters, John and Lewis Butterfield, who hired the outfit and forgot to return it, are now in jail at Bedford, adorned with a pair each of old fashioned hoboles, for the probabilities are that they will be brought here to answer the above charge before they are put upon trial in that county for a like trick that was vain practised upon Mr. Cessna, of Bedford.

—We speak by authority when we extend to Judge Lloyd the thanks of the citizens of Ebensburg for the good work he did last Tuesday in tearing down the old and unsightly log stable which has so long disfigured the north corner of his lot on Centre and Sample streets. The logs of which the stable was built have a history. They were originally used in erecting the Welsh Congregational church, about 1806, which stood some distance east of the spot occupied by the stable just razed. It was the first church built in this place, and the Welsh people who composed the congregation were under the charge respectively of Rev. Rees Lloyd, the grandfather of Judge Lloyd, Rev. Geo. Roberts and Rev. Wm. Tibbott. When the congregation, about 1830, built the brick church on the opposite side of the street, the old edifice, which was weatherboarded and painted red, was sold to John Lloyd, Judge Lloyd's father, who tore it down in 1832 and out of the logs erected the stable which has just been demolished. The logs were principally beech and cherry, and many of them were almost as sound and perfect on Tuesday last as when they were first cut and hewed seventy-one years ago.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—Thus aptly and truthfully remarks the Exeter *News Letter* on a subject that does not receive the attention it deserves in this or any other community:

The local paper is an absolute necessity to the county and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman; for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other source. Every week's issue of the paper is so much local history, and the rise growth, and development of the town and county can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper that constantly is gathering its items. People do not properly appreciate their home newspaper. The home paper at any price is the cheapest paper one can take.

HUGUS & HACKE.

Important Announcement.

Inauguration of their Fall Season in their new and extensive Cloak and Silk room.

We shall exhibit this week our Fall selection of Berlin and Parisian Novelties in Cloaks and Shawls, embracing the finest production of European manufacture. We have spared no efforts this season to procure for our patrons the largest and most complete assortment of foreign novelties shown in this market.

We invite inspection, as we are confident a critical examination will strengthen our assertions.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STILL IN THE FIELD, AND THE BARS DOWN!

When You Visit Carrolltown,

Which you should do if for no other purpose than to secure big bargains at the

PEOPLE'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

BE SURE TO CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE ON

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.,

WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

ELEGANT NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES!

WHICH THEY HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK AND ARE NOW OFFERING AT

PRICES NEVER BEFORE TOUCHED!

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DEAL WITH US:

We bought $10,000 worth of Goods for $5,000 cash from the stock of a Wholesale House in New York city which was closed out at Assignee's sale, and are determined to give the people a remedy for hard times by selling them Goods 35 per cent. cheaper than they have ever before or can now buy elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS,

AND EXAMINE OUR PRI ES.

As we have the largest assortment and greatest variety in the county, and are prepared to give BETTER BARGAINS than can be obtained at any other establishment.

S. TEITELBAUM & BROTHER,

Oct. 5, 1877.—3m. CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

SHOVERS OF THE "QUEER" SENTENCED.—The Altoona *Mirror* of Monday furnishes the following in relation to the several sentences imposed in the U. S. District Court, Pittsburg, on Saturday last, upon James P. Funk and other parties recently convicted in said Court of dealing in counterfeit money:

The Court opened at 10 o'clock with Judges Ketcham and McKenna on the Bench. Judge Ketcham at once began the work of passing sentence on the prisoners who had been brought into Court. Joseph Harlan, of Cameron county, convicted of passing counterfeit money, got off with one year in consequence of his services to the government in furnishing Detective Perkins with information that led to the arrest of Funk and the killing of Cozzens. Thos. W. Manion, an ex-preacher and ex-member of the West Virginia Legislature, who was convicted of dealing in bogus fractional currency, was next brought up, and before sentence was passed addressed the Court to the effect that he had served three years in the defence of his country, and had a family. Judge Ketcham said that he had considered these facts in imposing the penalty, and proceeded to sentence him to four years at hard labor. James P. Funk, who was captured by Detective Perkins and Abbot at Tyrone, when Cozzens was shot, was then called up, and stated to the court that this was his first offense; that he had been led into the commission of the crime, and that imprisonment would be no worse than the sickness and exposure through which sickness and poverty he had been made the tool of Cozzens, and that all the reward he had received was the suit of clothes he had on and five dollars. Judge Ketcham said that a good many people had spoken well of him that there were extenuating circumstances, and that a petition for clemency, numerously signed, had been presented to the court. He had been universally recommended by his neighbors, and this would have its effect in mitigation of sentence. Mr. Funk had been found guilty on four counts, but he would now be sentenced on but two, and at the expiration of the time the court could determine what effect it had in his reformation. He was then sentenced to one year each on the two counts. This concluded the sentences, and the spectators and curiosity seekers at once withdrew, leaving the court room almost deserted.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.—Johnstown people remind us a little of the ancient Athenians, not for any special intellectual pre-eminence which they enjoy over their neighbors, but because they are always seeking some new sensation. The latest theme of excitement is a "haunted house," of which Friday's *Tribune* thus discourses:

"The windows of the house consist of four large panes of glass each, and in one of the upstairs sash, in rear of the building, one of these panes, which is about 12x24 in size, presented a well-defined profile view of the bust of a man, dressed in military clothing. The form of the face is perfectly defined on the glass, and even the whiskers show as natural as it would be possible for an artist to portray them. The head is surmounted with a blue military cap, showing buckle, band around it, and the visor. The body is also correctly presented, and the right arm crosses the breast. The figure is almost life-size, and occupies nearly the two feet of space of which the length of the pane consists."

This wonderful apparition was first seen by a lady, Mrs. Roam, who happened to cast her eyes toward the window. She called the attention of others to it and a perfect furore has since reigned, to the no little annoyance and fright of the occupants of the house, a family named Davis.

Easly, of the *Tribune* who is a man of hard facts, paid the "haunted" structure a visit, and this is the result of his investigations:

"As expected, we found that in the tempering of the glass there had been streaks of several colors left in the face of the pane, caused by the imperfect manner in which it was put through the process, and the combination of streaks and colors presented a rather coarse resemblance of the head and body of a man. Only this and nothing more."

And now we are ready for the next Johnstown sensation.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

TITUSVILLE, June 15, 1874.—E. K. THOMPSON, Druggist and Chemist.—*Dear Sir:* I am now a cured man. I have been troubled with my kidneys for four or five years, and last November it seemed to change all at once for the worse. I had no control of my water, would have to get up in a hurry to urinate every hour in the night, and as often in the day, and sometimes oftener. Was very weak and emaciated, lost my flesh and was very low spirited, with a great deal of pain in my bladder. I called on T. V. S. Morian, of Enterprise, and he told me he had been trouble the same way and was cured by using E. K. Thompson's Barosma, or Backache, Liver and Kidney Cure. I bought a bottle and it helped me at once, but overwork set me back. I think if I had kept quiet two bottles would have cured me, but as it was I used some eight bottles and am now well. For two months I passed ulcerous and bloody matter, which seemed to work down from the bladder and out of the system. I am now as well and healthy as a child, and sleep and eat as well as ever. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who are troubled in like manner. I live two miles east of Pleasantville, Pa., on the old turnpike. W. D. BYLES.

P. S.—Mr. Byles says he has gained 40 pounds since he commenced using the Barosma.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa., and sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.—Positively sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

—All who have tried W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking never go back.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation, when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Take Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Sent, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily removed.

E. F. Kunkel's Lustral and E. F. Kunkel's Shampoo for the Hair.

The best and cheapest Hair Dressing and Hair Cleaner in the world. They remove dandruff, allay irritation, soothe and cool the heated scalp, prevent the hair from falling off, and promote the growth in a very short time. They preserve and beautify the Hair, and render it soft and glossy. They impart a brilliancy and a silky appearance to braid and wiry Hair, and, as a hair dressing, they are unrivalled; eradicate dandruff, and prevent baldness. The shampoo cleans the Hair, removes grease, scurf, itching, eruption. Cures headache produced by heat and fatigue. Kunkel's Shampoo and Lustral restore Hair to a natural and glossy color, restore faded, dry, harsh and weak Hair. Price per bottle $1. Ask your druggist for them, or send to E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [8-10.-3m.]

HYMENEAL.

NEWBAUER—FOSTER.—Married, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, in Cambria township, on Monday, Oct. 23, 1877, by Rev. J. G. Thomas, Mr. JOHN NEWBAUER, of Erie, Pa., and Miss ALICE FOSTER, daughter of Mrs. Christina and the late Henry Foster, dec'd, of the Cambria House, in this place. No cards.

So slyly and unostentatiously was this joyful event consummated that few if any in the community were aware that it had really taken place until a chosen few were summoned to partake of a grand wedding dinner served up on Monday last at the residence of Taylor township's popular ex-Sheriff, who will henceforth take up her residence as the fond, faithful and frugal wife of one whom we hope will never fail to foster as a precious prize the fair young creature who has committed her heart, hand and future welfare to his watchful care and keeping, and to whom we are sure she will ever prove worthy of this fondest love and devotion.

ERIG—HERSCHELL.—Married, at St. Benedict's church, Carrolltown, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1877, by Rev. Amandus Cramer, M. ROMAN ERIG and Mrs. DECLEA HERSCHELL, both of Carroll township.

The high contracting parties in the above case are aged about 65 and 60 years respectively, but that is no reason why they should not be as happy as happy can be—a state of felicity which we wish them with all our heart.

LUCKETT—MASTERSON.—Married, at St. John's (Catholic) church, Altoona, on Sunday last, by Rev. Father Welsh, Mr. VINCENT LUCKETT, of Altoona, and Miss BRIDGET MASTERSON, of East Conemaugh, this county.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which Paul George died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter P. George, James Conrad, Christopher George, and others, containing 171 ACRES, more or less, about 50 Acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story PART LOG AND PART PLANK HOUSE AND FRAME STABLE.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

P. M. GEORGE, } Administrators.
JOHN PORTER, }
Washington Twp., Oct. 30, 1877.-3t.

ARGUMENT LIST.—In pursuance of Rule 10 of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, notice is hereby given that at an Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following matters in the estates of decedents will be presented for argument, to wit:

In the matter of the exceptions to report of confirmation of sale of real estate of Daniel McDonald, dec'd.

In the matter of the fifth plurius attachment against John J. Krise, administrator of Henry Krise, dec'd, for eighty-eight dollars and twenty cents in his hands, as shown by his settlement, with interest from date of settlement, Sept. 9th, 1872.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of John Fenlon, Esq., Auditor appointed to hear and decide on exceptions to administratrix's account in the estate of Catharine and Elizabeth Crum, dec'd and to state an account, etc.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of John Fenlon, Esq., Auditor appointed to hear and decide on exceptions and make distribution in the first and partial account of Mrs. L. H. Linton, executrix of Peter L. Linton, dec'd.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., Auditor appointed to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph Burgoon, executor of Robert Burgoon, as shown by his second and final account.

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. McQuillan, late widow of Bernard Adams dec'd.

In the matter of the rule on John Sharbaugh, Esq., to show cause why an attachment should not be issued, etc.

In the matter of the petition of William Glass, in the estate of Augustine Glass, dec'd.

In the matter of the rule on the executors of Geo Venables, dec'd, to show cause why they should not give bail as trustee, for certain monies in their hands, amounts distributed to Geo. Venables' and John Venables' legatees.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1877.

ARGUMENT LIST.—In pursuance of Rule 10 of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, notice is hereby given that at an Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following matters in the estates of decedents will be presented for argument, to wit:

In the matter of the exceptions to report of confirmation of sale of real estate of Daniel McDonald, dec'd.

In the matter of the fifth plurius attachment against John J. Krise, administrator of Henry Krise, dec'd, for eighty-eight dollars and twenty cents in his hands, as shown by his settlement, with interest from date of settlement, Sept. 9th, 1872.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of John Fenlon, Esq., Auditor appointed to hear and decide on exceptions to administratrix's account in the estate of Catharine and Elizabeth Crum, dec'd and to state an account, etc.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of John Fenlon, Esq., Auditor appointed to hear and decide on exceptions and make distribution in the first and partial account of Mrs. L. H. Linton, executrix of Peter L. Linton, dec'd.

In the matter of the exceptions to the report of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., Auditor appointed to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph Burgoon, executor of Robert Burgoon, as shown by his second and final account.

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. McQuillan, late widow of Bernard Adams dec'd.

In the matter of the rule on John Sharbaugh, Esq., to show cause why an attachment should not be issued, etc.

In the matter of the petition of William Glass, in the estate of Augustine Glass, dec'd.

In the matter of the rule on the executors of Geo Venables, dec'd, to show cause why they should not give bail as trustee, for certain monies in their hands, amounts distributed to Geo. Venables' and John Venables' legatees.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1877.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past seven years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous consideration which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

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All *officers, soldiers,* and *sailors* wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced l

A CORSICAN WAKE.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

In Corsica, the wailing and chanting is kept up, off and on, from the hour of death, to the hour of burial. The news that the head of the family has expired is quickly communicated to his relations and friends in the surrounding hamlets, who hasten to form themselves into a troop or band locally called the Scirrata, and thus advance in procession towards the house of mourning. If the death was caused by violence the scirrata makes a halt when it arrives in sight of the village; and then it is that the Corsican women tear their hair and scratch their faces till the blood flows—just as do their sisters in Dalmatia and Montenegro. Shortly after this, the scirrata is met by the deceased's fellow-villagers, accompanied by all his near relatives with the exception of the widow, to whose abode the whole party now proceeds with loud cries and lamentations. The widow awaits the scirrata by the door of her house, and, as it draws near, the leader steps forward and throws a black veil over her head to symbolize her widowhood; the term of which must offer a dreary prospect to a woman who has the misfortune to lose her husband while she is still in the prime of life, for public opinion insists that she remain for years in almost total seclusion. The mourners and as many as can enter the room assemble round the body, which lies stretched on a table or plank supported by benches; it is draped in a long mantle, or it is clothed in the dead man's best suit. Now begins the dirge, or Vocero. Two persons will perhaps start off singing together, and in that case the words cannot be distinguished; but more often only one gets up at a time. She will open her song with a quietly delivered eulogy of the virtues of the dead, and a few pointed allusions to the most important events of his life; but before long she warms to her work, and pours forth volleys of rhythmic lamentations with a fire and animation that stir up the women present into a frenzied delirium of grief in which, as the prænca pauses to take breath, they howl, dig their nails into their flesh, throw themselves on the ground, and sometimes cover their heads with ashes. When the dirge is ended they join hands and dance frantically round the plank on which the body lies. More singing takes place on the way to the church, and thence to the graveyard. After the funeral the men do not shave for weeks, and the women let their hair go loose, and occasionally cut it off at the grave—cutting off the hair being, by the way, a universal sign of female mourning; it was done by the women of ancient Greece, and it is done by the women of India. A good deal of eating and drinking brings the ceremonials to a close. If the bill of fare comes short of that recorded of the funeral feast of Sir John Paston, of Barton, when 1,300 eggs, 41 pigs, 40 calves and 10 nets were but a few of the items—nevertheless the Corsican baked meats fall very heavily upon the pockets of such families as deem themselves compelled to "keep up a position." Sixty persons is not an extraordinary number to be entertained at the banquet, and there is, over and above, a general distribution of bread and meat to poorer neighbors. Mutton in summer, and pork in winter, are esteemed the viands proper to the occasion. In happy contrast to all this lugubrious feasting is the simple cup of milk drunk by each kinsman of the shepherd who dies in the mountains; in which case his body is laid out, like Robin Hood's, in the open air, a green sod under his head, his loins begirt with the pistol belt, his gun at his side, his dog at his feet. Curious are the superstitions of the Corsican shepherds touching death. The dead, they say, call the living in the night time, and he who answers will soon follow them; they believe, too, that if you listen attentively after dark, you may hear at times the low beating of a drum, which announces that a soul has passed.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HOW EGGS ARE PRESERVED BY A NEW PROCESS.—The egg traffic of this country has risen to an importance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York city alone must amount to fully $8,000,000 per annum, and in the United States to $18,000,000. The perishable nature of eggs has naturally detracted from their value as a standard article of diet. The peculiar excellence of eggs depends on their freshness. But lately the process of crystallizing has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a vitreous substance of a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced seven eights in bulk compared with barrel eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired in any climate. In this form eggs may be transported without injury, either to the Equator or the Poles, and at any time can be restored to their original condition by simply adding the water which has been artificially taken away. The chief egg desiccating companies are in St. Louis and New York. No salts or other extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystallizing, the product being simply a consolidated mixture of the yolk and albumen. Immense quantities of eggs are preserved in the spring of the year by liming. Thus treated they are good for every purpose except boiling. It is a common fraud for some dealers to palm off eggs so treated as fresh, so that imposition is easily practiced. In the desiccating process, however, the difference becomes apparent, as from four to five more limed eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystallized than when fresh are used, and eggs in the least tainted will not crystallize at all.—*The Sanitarian.*

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected. I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the **6th day of November, A. D. 1877**, the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, at which time State and County officers will be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmier, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough lock-up, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maizi, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richlands school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in the East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the lock up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Hvadrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, I meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Bucam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns; except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of services.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1874, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 6, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and first. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1877.

Great Reduction IN TEETH!

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Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.-5½m.

The Great Cause —OF— Human Misery!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the 'Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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RHEUMATIC COMPOUND!

COLUMBUS, O., February 3, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* I take great pleasure in stating that two bottles of your "Johnson's Rheumatic Compound" cured me of a very bad attack of Rheumatism. It was recommended to me by Mr. F. Kramer, of your city, who was cured by it.

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WANTED.

SEND for Printed List of Farms for sale and exchange in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Virginia, and the South, South-west and West. Also, want the address of persons having large tracts of land suitable for colonies. Send for a printed list—it will cost you nothing. S. M. JAMES, Pittsburgh Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield street, between 5th and 6th avenues, nearly opposite City Hall. [8 31.-6m.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. [8-3.-1y.]

BASS FISHING.—Genio G. Scott, Esq., who is said to be a successful fisherman, has furnished the New York *Spirit of the Times* with a chapter on bass fishing, which will probably prove interesting to many of our readers. What Mr. Sectt terms the "algomi'e," is hereabouts called "helgramite," etc. We copy so much of Mr. Scott's article as relates to catching bass:

"The favorite bait for bass is algomite, bogart, or nipper, and is known by the different names in different localities, and is found under stones, along the shores of all waters inhabited by black bass. The stones under which it is found are always partially submerged, and it is stated that black bass on every rising of the waters turn up the stones with their noses in searching for algomites and craw fish, two favorite baits, but the algomite is the best.

"Baits for black bass are numerous, and among the best for all bass, except the largest ones, are the grasshoppers, the black cricket, and beetle. The most attractive flies for the black bass should imitate the yellow and neutral tint of the grasshopper.

"The algomite is as tough as India rubber, and the hook should therefore impale it so that the end of the tail will not cover the point of the hook and thus prevent hooking the bass when it bites. The best way to bait is to insert the point of the hook opposite the lower of the three pairs of legs on the underside of the bait, and run it under the skin to the tail.

"The nipper, as it is called by some, is armed with a small pair of nippers, instead of mouth, with which it generally nips the angler while baiting, but not so as to hurt. It is black as jet all over, and a most attractive bait for all fresh water fishes.

"To still-bait from a boat on a river, select a place for anchoring your boat, either a short distance above or below a rapid, or off from a rocky shore. Let it be in a current strong enough to carry your bait some thirty or forty feet away from the boat. In summer, and until the middle of September, bait with algomite, craw-fish, grasshopper, cricket, or beetle. In September, and until the end of the season, late in October, bait with minnow on a single hook through both jaws, and let the bait play naturally. Use no sinker on the line in any case, as the swivel is generally enough; but if not, put a split shot on the lead one foot above the bait. Never permit slack line, or you cannot feel a bite. As soon as the bass feels the hook, he will either leap out of the water or try to overrun, and gain slack line. Do not play the fish with a too hard draw on the line, but keep reeling up gently, never mind his acrobatic movements, leaps, and somersaults above the water, and when nearing the boat do not let him touch the side, or he will use his tail as a lever to enable him to reject the hook. Never be sure of your fish until you have landed him, and you will find that he will engage all your attention."

TURNIPS A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Major John Millon, a well known citizen of Laplata, Macon county, Missouri, has great faith in turnips as a sure cure for the disease known as hog cholera. So great is his faith that he has filed a claim with the State government for the $10.000 reward offered by the Legislature for a remedy for that disease. Maj. Millon was a commissioner in the Confederate army. While acting in that capacity, he had charge at one time of many thousand head of hogs, which were collected together in Mississippi when the cholera broke out among them. Immediately on discovering the prevalence of the disease he began to exert himself to save as many as possible, keeping the infected ones apart. He had on hand, also, large quantities of turnips, which he began to feed to the hogs. Very soon he observed a marked improvement, and then he made numerous experiments. He selected some of the diseased hogs and penned them apart. They were fed on turnips and nothing else and all of them recovered. He says his experiments demonstrated the fact that turnips are not only a cure, but a preventive of cholera. He has imparted the secret to many farmers in the State, all of whom found the remedy s r, Major Millon states that unless the hog is too far gone to eat, the turnips will cure him. The remedy is a cheap one, and easily procured, and it certainly can do no harm for farmers to give it a trial.—*Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper.*

CUT OR UNCUT POTATOES.—In estimating the comparative value of these two kinds of seed a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* uses the following argument: "The skin of the potato is nearly impervious to moisture and so long as it remains entire, the water is retained within, and the tuber is a long time in shriveling. As soon as cut, the moisture escapes rapidly. If, therefore, the ground is dry and cloddy, and the time of planting late, it is best to plant the potatoes whole. If cut pieces are used as seed, it will be found that many of them dry up and fail to grow, and the crop is broken by vacant spaces. By early planting in rich and mellow ground, the moisture is retained in the cut pieces, and all grow freely; and the advantages derived from cutting, namely, fewer stalks and fewer and larger potatoes, are secured without difficulty." Most of our old farmers claim that it is good policy to cut potatoes for a week or two before they are planted, and spread them out in a dry place in order that a dry film may form over the cut portion; they claim that until such a covering is formed the cutting will not sprout at all, and that the process is more rapid under the conditions named than when in the ground. We have often tried the plan of cutting before planting time and rolling the cuttings in ground plaster, but beyond the convenience of handling we do not note any perceptible results.

PRESERVING POTATOES in a sound condition for one or two years would in many parts of the country be at present an advantage owing to the excessively large crop and consequent low prices. This can be done, it is said on good authority, by burying them in a dry place at a depth of about four feet, so as to place them beyond the action of the air and moisture. In such a position they cease to vegetate and retain for even a couple of years their original freshness, firmness and good taste. It should always be borne in mind that in pitting potatoes, care should be taken to exclude all moisture, for a damp pit is certain ruin to a goodly share of the tubers.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county.

[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

GREAT

REDUCTION!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Etc.,

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVEST'G TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &C.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

S. C. BAILEY. J. S. BOLSINGER.

Bailey & Bolsinger,

Plumbers, AND

WATER, STEAM, AND GAS FITTERS!

Ebensburg, Pa.,

Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands, Iron Sinks for kitchens, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Gum Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one and a quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Sewer and Drain Pipes, 2, 3, 4, and 6 inches in size. Also, will fit up, at fair figures, Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cistern pumps.

☞ All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and satisfactory attention.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.-tf.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by the firm will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

ALLEN LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CARL RIVINIUS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop on High street, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.

Ebensburg, June 22, 18.5.-1y.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. H. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumgardner, Howard E. Roberts, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Levi Pitt, A. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.

FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.

CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-8.'77.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible prices. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [2-5,'77.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. [8-17,'77.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq., Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

ANIMAL TEACHING.

Long years before the American Barey's name was heard as a horse-tamer a secret existed, as a family heirloom, among a branch of the O'Sullivans in the South of Ireland. This family was known as "The Whispers," and they possessed the power of rendering as quiet as a lamb the most stubborn and unmanageable horse that ever existed. Whether they did anything more to a horse than breathe into his nostrils we know not, but by doing this, and by kindness, soothing, and other ways known to themselves, they effected their purpose and retained their fame. Putting the question of drugs, or stimulants, or other fascinating means aside, as becoming to the point of pure and undebauched domestication and training, perhaps there was no person in modern times who achieved so much success in animal teaching as S. Bissett. This man was an humble shoemaker. He was born in Scotland in 1721, but afterwards removed to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property. Then, turning stock-broker, he accumulated money. During the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training of animals, birds and fishes. He was led into this line of study on reading an account of a performing horse shown at a fair at Germain.

Bissett bought a horse and set to work, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform many feats. He next purchased two pigeons, which he taught to dance on the keys. He advertised a performance in the Haymarket, and this he carried out his promises, accurately fulfilling their part, and pocketed some money by the performances. He next taught dogs several, and then several species of birds to spell the name of any person present in the company, and to distinguish the hour of the day or night. Then the cocks were next rendered famous by a country dance, and after this by teaching he trained a turkey to fetch and carry like a dog, and he even chalked the floor and then, by means of his claws, made it trace out the name of any given person in the company.—*Land and Water.*

THE PADDY BIRD.—A letter from one of the Calcutta papers describes the gular, exhibition of Jerdon's Courser. The narrator observes that recently, while traveling by train between Calcutta railways he was much struck by the admiration and hilarity manifested by a number of coolies in a sheet of water adjoining the railway. He proceeds to describe how the birds first extended in line, then formed themselves at intervals of about twenty feet, and then, wheeling round, with their extremities, completed a perfect circle. The ring then gradually closed in, the sagacious birds taking care to keep the circumscribed area in the center of the contracting circle. With long legs, and, consequently, long steps, the circumference of the circle was accomplished, the activity of the birds, and their onslaught on the unfortunate frogs, being the most amusing to behold. The circle was then opened out again, and the birds, following formation, proceeded to the spot where they had gone through the performance, and repeated the same time with admirable precision. The whole above is no fiction; and there seems to be no deception about the matter. The movements of the birds were under the observation of the narrator, having time at his command, and was enabled to watch their movements for a considerable period. It is, moreover, marvelous, and demonstrates the degree of sagacity that is developed in some sections of the lower animals.

A CHEAP SMOKEHOUSE.—Dig a hole in the ground, narrow pit from twelve to eighteen inches deep, throwing the earth all to one side. From near the bottom of this pit dig a trench of sufficient length to hold one or two lengths of stove pipe, at such an angle as will bring the end away from the pit to the surface of the ground. Over the end of this pipe set a common flour barrel or large cask, as may be needed, first having removed both heads, bank up around it with loose earth so that no smoke can escape at the bottom. Hang the hams, etc., in it, using some round stick to run through the strings. Putting a cover on the sticks will leave space enough for draught to carry the smoke pass freely. Build a small fire of cornecbs, damp hand wood or sawdust, in the pit, and you will have a cheap, safe and efficient smokehouse with very little trouble.

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—The Huntingdon *Monitor* says: "We find it our duty to give a recipe for the cure of the diphtheria, which we learn from personal knowledge has effected several severe cases. It is simple: put some pure tar on a plate and when hot coals to it, not hot enough to burn, however, to create a blaze. Then place a funnel upside down over the tar and let the patient inhale the fumes arising from the burning tar through the spout of the funnel. It will give instant relief, and may be repeated as often as may be necessary. Tar spread on a piece of cloth and applied to the throat in connection with the inhaling process is also good, much better than any liniments. It should not be removed until the throat is relieved of all soreness."

TO PRESERVE EGGS, dip them in melted lard, wax or tallow, and pack them in sand or sawdust with the small end downward.